THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

November 16, 1946

TEXT OF SINO-U.S. TREATY

COMPLETE IN THIS ISSUE

Future Course Of Japanese Labor

By J. B. Powell

"Two Birds, One Stone"

By Charles J. Canning

Hundreds Of Students Here Expelled

By Frank L. Tsao

MAN WHO SAVED CHIANG

AN EDITORIAL

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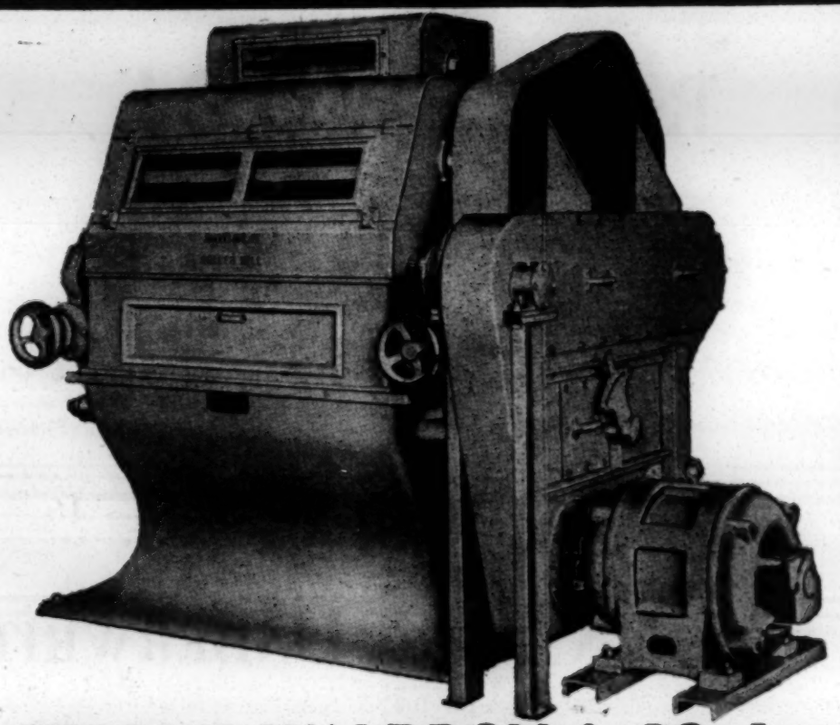

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Carry On!

To The Editor:

I, like most Chinese people, have no interest in politics. Yet I would like to tell you, dear Editor, that China is far from a Democracy. Its people have no freedom of expression. I sincerely hope you'll continue your efforts for the benefit of our poor people.

L. H. C.

Shanghai,
November 11, 1946.

Common Man's World?

To The Editor:

In this democratic world and the century of the common man, how can we find such a person as Pope Pius XII? Trying criminals is the work of the judges, prosecutors and witnesses; it has no relation with the church.

If Catholic Archibishop A. Stepinac has really committed a crime it is not only right that he should be punished, but the man who appointed him also should be made to bear the penalty too. It will be just as our Chinese saying goes: "If one's servant commits a crime the master himself is to blame." (家奴法犯，罪歸其主) Stepinac was sentenced to 16 years of forced labor by the Supreme Court of Croatia, but no one said anything about the Pope who made him archbishop. If the Pope is clever he must say nothing. How can he excommunicate others? Where does he get the power to do so? Even Italy used to be a satellite country of Germany. What can the Vatican do?

This kind of thing distresses me very greatly. As long as such ignorance exists, we can rest assured that the world is still too dark and wanting of knowledge.

All people of this democratic world are equal. It does not matter whether a man is a prince of a state or a church. If he commits a crime, he must be tried like all other criminals.

WANG TAO-CHANG.

Chungking,
November 8, 1946.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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The Real Gods

To The Editor:

Reading in the Nov. 9 issue of your *Review* a letter written by P. Y. Wang under the caption "The Gods Return," I am much surprised by his narrow view toward the returned men. When we discuss a broad subject we should always take the general case instead of a few exceptions and should take a realistic view instead of a idealistic one. Be impartial and just and be broadminded. Don't fill your mind with "sour grape" stories. When one can't afford to take a plane instead of a sailing boat, one should not say the plane is a dangerous means of transportation; when one can not afford to live in a modern house, one should not say a mud hut is more comfortable and better.

That travel and a foreign education widen one's knowledge and sharpen one's wits admits no argument. Whether returned men should hold high positions in government and in society or not depends entirely upon their own merits. That modern scientific men must be returned men also admits no further argument. How much do we know about modern science? Have we factories, scientific laboratories, scientific research bureaus, scientific books and apparatus and instruments? Evidently Mr. P. Y. Wang has not considered this fundamental factor. Can we obtain scientific knowledge and do research work on modern sciences in China? Let Mr. Wang think. If so, our General Chang Chun and Dr. Chang Po-lin would not have gone to America for operations.

Perhaps the home-educated P. Y. Wang does not fully know the really foreign-educated P. Y. Wang. It is regrettable that previous to World War II many half-baked so-called returned students gave the public their inefficiency and poor marks; their failure was mainly due to their low educational standard received in home colleges (Then who are to be

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Urii Sdobnikov
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blamed?). After having spent eight months or two years in America and squandered their parents' hard-earned cash without having acquired any real education abroad, they came home boasting of themselves as returned students and by hook or by crook they married a rich man's daughter and finally became high government officials. Mr. Wang should understand that cases such as these are few and are not representative of all returned men.

Mr. P. Y. Wang may not know that a good student who graduated from a high school of repute in America could be a professor in a local college. We all know most returned men are of rich and influential families; hence they have good chances of getting high positions in both government and society upon their return to China, let us admit. But this process of selection is a tendency, a natural growth in human society. It is hard to eliminate unless we have a Utopian government.

Forty or so years ago, let us remember, most American college professors in chemistry were German-returned in America. In the field of philosophy, religion and other ancient studies, professors were Greek-returned; in the field of architecture, etc., professors were French-returned, etc. Most good chemists in those days were German-returned. Again defeated Japan may be taken as another example. Who helped to build up modern Japan? The answer is the Japanese who received foreign training and foreign education abroad. Then where is an argument against this question?

Foreign educated men should hold high positions both in government and in society, provided, of course, they are really educated in foreign lands. Our government should adopt effective methods in placing the returned men in proper places, according to their specially trained talents.

Wake up, Mr. Wang. Blame the few superficially educated returned men, curse the government for not putting the proper men in the proper place but putting the improper men in high positions, but do not blame the returned men for holding high positions in government and society, for they deserve them.

A RETURNED MAN.

Shanghai,
November 11, 1946.

Attention, U.S. Envoys

To The Editor:

The general situation in China is going from bad to worse and the fate of China will soon be decided by the so-called National Assembly on November 12. We, therefore, feel compelled to call upon General Marshall and Dr. Stuart to exert themselves once more and leave no stone unturned in order to bring about a real compromise between the KMT and CP before that fateful day. This might be their last chance for a lasting compromise, failing which a nationwide split will be inevitable. A split will not only endanger the future safety of China but also the whole postwar world.

Frankly speaking, it is not difficult to form a democratic government in China if the parties are sincere in their efforts. It seems that both the KMT and CP persist in maintaining their own private profits, instead of the interests of the people. The CP demanded that everything should be restored to the agreement reached in January, 1946.

On the other hand, the KMT, like the Japanese invaders, talks of one thing but does something else. What it means by political settlement is actually a settlement by force on every front. All non-KMT periodicals and newspapers critical of the government have been suspended

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one after another. The people who are nominally the masters of the nation are actually treated like slaves and thieves. Democratic intellectuals such as Messrs. Wen I-to and Li Kung-po must be killed.

Under these conditions how can a democratic government be formed, since from the beginning the KMT wants to uphold its despotic regime under the mask of democracy. Unless you, the American envoys, apply some pressure to both the KMT and CP, your mission to China will certainly be a failure.

We reiterate, the most important thing is for both parties to show a spirit of sincerity, and the best way to show sincerity will be for the CP to abandon its demand for restoration of the January status quo and for the KMT to carry out its promises to act in accordance with the resolutions reached by the Political Consultative Council.

Whoever acts against the said resolutions shows no sincerity at all. If pressure by you in this respect fails, it is high time for you envoys to go home. That will at least prove that you have not come to help one party fight the other.

For the sake of humanity and for the sake of the lives of millions of Chinese, you are both solicited to try your best and your last to secure a real compromise before the fateful day of November 12, 1946!

K. S. SUNG,
S. H. CHANG,
S. L. LEE,
K. H. CHEN.

Kunming,
November 8, 1946.

Thanks!

To The Editor:

Kindly accept my heartiest congratulations upon the resumption of your valuable *Review*.

I read details of your sufferings at the Japs' hands. When militarists were permitted to take ascendancy in society, as was the case in prewar Japan, civilians were made to suffer. I hope it will be the policy of your *Review* to arouse public opinion to check any renewed growth of militarism in the Far East and elsewhere and in any form, either in the cloak of democracy or communism.

I am glad that you survived the ordeal, for it was short of a miracle that the Japs allowed you to live. They could have bayoneted you outright as they did countless others.

Y. L. K.

Macao,
November 4, 1946.

Audacious And Hasty?

To The Editor:

The signing of the Sino-American treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation at Nanking recently was no doubt a significant milestone in Chinese-American relations, but certain factors connected with the conclusion of the pact do stand out despite the spirit of equality manifested throughout the articles therein.

For one thing, is it not too hasty and audacious for the Chinese Government—the Kuomintang Government rather—to throw the doors of our coast open to American trade and capital at a time when there is nothing but our wits to protect ourselves or to carry out our reciprocal end of the treaty obligations?

What guarantee do we have against eventual American domination of our mines, shipping, railroads, aviation, etc. when the odds are entirely on the side of America? Even Britain, hundreds of times more advanced in industrial development, trade and in the game of diplomacy, hesitated in asking for the 3.7 billion-dollar loan, and she still has not concluded any such pact with the U.S. yet.

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Russia hesitates to accept the terms of a much-needed loan from America for the same reasons.

Friendship, yes, but when friendship is measured in terms of dollars and cents it is an entirely different diplomatic terminology.

For another thing, the other parties, which sooner or later will have to participate in the affairs of the state and to shape the future of the nation together with the Kuomintang, were not consulted, and neither were business and industrial leaders and experts.

Also, why was the treaty signed before and not after the National Assembly during which a more democratic and representative government might have been born? Many are wondering out loud that the government did that because it gives the Kuomintang a greater amount of prestige at a time when it needs prestige most.

Many still remember the Sino-Soviet treaty, which, though signed in the spirit of equality, in effect put China in a much inferior position to bargain. The concessions China had to yield were many, but what did China get for them. Security? Even the *Ta Kung Pao* viewed the Sino-American treaty with misgivings, stating that China, which for the past 100 years had been bound by the Peking treaty, may find herself in the same position for the next 100 years with the new Sino-American treaty in its stead.

Man often suffers dreadful consequences because of his hasty conclusions, and this will be true also in the case of the hasty action of a handful of persons upon whose hands the destiny of the nation depends.

CHANG FA-YUAN.

Shanghai,
November 9, 1946.

(We would refer Mr. Chang to the text of the new Sino-American Treaty. It is published in full in this issue of the Review. Perhaps, after reading it through carefully, he may also feel that he, too, has been somewhat hasty.—EDITOR.)

Finale

To The Editor:

This will be my last answer to Mr. Tsao Shih-ning's repugnant letter appearing in your Nov. 2 issue. I shall take up his points briefly one by one, in order to save your space for better purposes.

1) As all men are born equal, I don't know what are the differences between the "superior man" and the "mean man?" If Mr. Tsao meant they differ in the degrees of education they receive or in social standing, well, 80 percent of the Chinese are illiterates and most of them are farmers. I wonder how they can become superior. By reading the Classics?

I regret to say that in our history, few classicists could really endure want. Yen Yuan (顏淵) did so, but, being too poor to live on, he died most probably of malnutrition. His death also put his "truth" to an end. What on earth did he live for? Mr. Tsao, is this your ideal superior man? What had he done for the rest of mankind? Such a man, rich or poor, whether or not he had pursued "truth," is at best a bookworm and an egoist. Any achievement he might have attained could be of little good to society. On the contrary, he consumed a lot of food that could be more useful otherwise.

2) Whether Confucius or Mencius despised Huangtze or not, I don't care. What I deem very, very strange is that our historians repeatedly boasted that we had an eminent culture, but once it was defeated by western civilization our international position sank to a sub-colonial level. I wonder why those "good instructors" of Mr. Tsao could not teach him to revive the prestige of our nation, which barely survived the last war through the aid of our Allies. As time goes by, the old idea which may be a

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glory in history will perish from the earth, and a better one will arise. Whoever obstinately resists this progressive change will be ridiculed by his own folly.

3) As I have shown in my last letter, it was a trick of our enemy to use the Classics as a drug to intoxicate the oppressed. This was only an imitation of a similar trick applied by emperors of the Yuan and Ching dynasties, who kept our docile classicists drowsy for hundreds of years. It seems Mr. Tsao is ready to thank the Japs for their kind cooperation in urging Chinese students to read the Classics.

4) I never said that "we have only to feed our countrymen the way pigs are being fed." I further deny that I ever said that I "did not like to be moral." Hence, where is my "absurdity?" I repeat, we must solve the problem of morality by first solving the people's livelihood.

Mr. Tsao made a mistake in saying in his previous letter that "20 years ago, Yuan Shih Kai wished to...." At that time Yuan was already dumbly in the dust. How did Mr. Tsao know his wishes? Mr. Tsao again was wrong in stating that "the members of KMT are faithful followers of Dr. Sun." This proves well his ignorance of the current affairs of the state. If there were any faithful followers of Dr. Sun there would be no civil war in China today. The government has been severely criticized simply because Dr. Sun's principles of Democracy and Livelihood still remain their daily slogans. Yet it cannot be said that his principles are imperfect.

Is Mr. Tsao an anarchist? If not, why can't we rely on a government for support? Otherwise, what is it for?

It is most regrettable for Mr. Tsao that China is now a republic instead of being an empire under Henry Pu Yi, because none will adopt his "immortal and holy classics" as an educational or political instrument. When Confucius was in despair he wanted to wander on the sea. Alas, our present classicists will get nowhere because beyond the seas are the Westerners whom they hate most. And it is still extremely uncertain whether the Chinese Classics can civilize the whole world. It appears that those who are buried amid the ancient manuscripts, dreaming of unauthenticated stories of Tang, Yu, Yao and Hsun (唐,禹,堯,舜) can never wake up from their misty world. They, however, cannot live for ever. But we, students, will not be misled. Let Mr. Tsao continue with his cracks. I believe silence is golden, and will debate with him no more.

YEH SHOW-TSENG.

Nanking,
November 9, 1946.

Starve The Cow!

To The Editor:

Anyone writing to his congressman or editor has something to squawk about; my letter is no exception.

I am darn fed up with the Nanking Government milking the cow but not feeding it, at least the picture of an emaciated cow is very vivid in my mind's eye right now. I refer to the government's absurd policy of not permitting remittances abroad, which in most cases are for relief purposes. The government says it wants to reserve foreign exchange for the greater good of the nation. That theory I am all for, but is all the foreign exchange used to benefit the nation? I doubt it.

What I mean is that some bill must be passed immediately to permit, specifically, remittances abroad for relief purposes. My forefathers went to Singapore and for centuries were part of the cow the government and nationalist leaders have been milking. I came back

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a few years ago to see what the soil which begot my forebears looks like.

I saw a lot, I assure you, and I am fed up from tip to toe. My parents and sisters—all my brothers were killed by the Japanese—are carrying on on a starvation diet, properties destroyed or robbed during the war. I have been slaving all these years and have managed to save up a little for my own rainy day. But with conditions as bad as they are with my folks I have been wanting to send them even that unfilial little. The "state" stands above every other consideration—even that little to succor my starving family is not permitted!

Shanghai, INDIGNANT.
November 11, 1946.

Four "Calamities"

To The Editor:

Since the close of the Sino-Japanese war, four special groups of men have appeared in our midst. These men are hated by the common people because they enjoy special privileges at the expense of the people. Whenever they appear in public, and even in private, they show a disgusting pride, as if the war had been won exclusively by them. Jokingly, yet with disdain, the people call them respectively in Chinese: 青年從 (Student Volunteers), 軍官總 (Disbanded Officers), 國大代 (Delegates to the National Assembly), and 傷兵友 (Wounded Friends).

Because they are always oppressing and insulting the common people they are called "the four calamities of present-day China."

Dear Editor, what a travesty this is, and what do you think about it?

Somewhere in Shensi, RICHARD.
November 8, 1946.

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Dr. Sun's Birthday

ONLY a few days ago all business came to a standstill, flags were hoisted, and the people in reverent homage marked the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Perhaps never before in the history of China had the anniversary of the Founding Father's birth borne such deep significance as on this November 12. For a greater national split than any ever before threatened the unity of China, and has been overcome at the last moment. The people this year realized that Dr. Sun's message of faith and goodwill and trust must be heeded, that the mere word alone without the spirit would not suffice to meet the problems of the moment.

And that, in essence, is one of the chief difficulties confronting China today—not the restatement of Dr. Sun's Three People's Principles, but their fulfillment. Yet there can be no fulfillment of the great humanitarian and democratic ideals of the Founding Father if he is to continue being worshipped merely as a saint. For that in fact is what is happening. The Chinese people, rather than heeding the concept of "good deeds," is following the old line of "good faith." Yes, there must be faith in the solution of China's present problems, there must be faith by each in each.

But faith alone, for all the proverbs of childhood, does not, and cannot move mountains, especially the political mountains that divide China today. Only good deeds can make of the Three People's Principles that which their originator desired to make of them. Yet many in China today believe that worship of the man can suffice, without worship of his aim, his goal.

That is why the Chinese people must realize that Dr. Sun Yat-sen did not sacrifice and die merely for martyrdom or sainthood. Dr. Sun never sought the blind homage of the people. Rather, the Founding Father died so that the common people might live in happiness and plenty, might learn to participate in the government and keep the country united.

Yet all over the country today, in government offices, in schools, in public places, the portrait of the Founding Father hangs in a place of honor, there to be given homage by the people. And the people give that homage. They may bow to the image, yet fail to understand the true message contained in the Last Testament. It is because of failure to understand that message that China today is divided, that her people groan under the weight of new difficulties, new problems.

That is why the people of China must realize that the greatness of Dr. Sun lies not in the mere fact that he lived and died, but that he struggled and sacrificed for a progressive, united, democratic China. His life story can have no meaning to the Chinese people in the centuries to come if the Three People's Principles are forgotten. And forgotten they will be unless there is less "lip service" paid them and more concrete effort put into backing them up with activity and honest effort.

It is not Dr. Sun who has failed to unite and democratize China. It is the leaders of China who have, up to the present, failed to bring the Three People's Principles to realization. Once the Founding Father served the people, taught them the meaning of real independence and democracy. Today it is up to the people and their leaders to serve him by bringing his legacy to realization.

And not until they have succeeded in overcoming the threat of a national split, in providing work and food for all, and in establishing a true constitutional government, can the nation claim to have fulfilled its part of the mission entrusted to China by Dr. Sun. The great leader is no longer with us. Now there is only the challenge of his convictions. It is up to China to prove that they can, and will, work.

Democracy Is Here?

"Today, on the eve of the meeting of the National Assembly, I wish to reassert the consistent policy of the Government to promote internal peace and national unity and to carry through to consummation the conclusion of the period of political tutelage and the inauguration of constitutional democracy."

—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

THE long-awaited and much-controversial National Assembly was scheduled to open in Nanking yesterday. It is to end "the period of political tutelage" and inaugurate "constitutional democracy," both of which are most lofty aims answering the innermost desires of millions of Chinese people. Now the people will have political power in their own hands and, presumably, they will be able to do away with a lot of negative and even abnoxious practices at present existent in this country. It is fit to examine the criterion of constitutional democracy.

Obviously, the mere convocation of the National Assembly will give nothing into the hands of the people. This, because between the National Assembly and the common people still will stand the impassable barrier of officialdom reluctant to give away anything, least of all political power. And how will this bureaucratic officialdom be transformed into a democratic officialdom?

It is painful to read, only short weeks prior to the opening of the event which is to herald for China a new dawn, that a number of liberal magazines have been banned from the stalls or simply closed down. Generalissimo Chiang has

said that wartime restrictions have either been amended or altogether abolished, but it would appear that some of his lower officials take no heed of this change and persist in molesting such periodicals as the *Democratic Weekly*. How will the people pass through this "iron curtain" to the upper levels of government? Also, how will the political power pass from the Government to the people through the very same "iron curtain?"

It is irrelevant whether the Communists, the Democratic Leaguers, the delegates of the Young China Party and others, participate in the Assembly. Of course, only so long as political power passes from the Government to the people.

An American paper recently said that it is too much to expect foreigners to understand the intricate workings of American democracy. In China's case, however, we would quote and agree with the independent *Ta Kung Pao* which recently declared:

> " . . . if the Assembly is held without being attended by delegates of other parties and groups, it will not symbolize democracy and unification, but will instead bring about a national split. . ."

While it may be said that the opening of the Assembly without the presence of Communist delegates should be considered a split, the actual results of the termination of the period of tutelage will be judged by the manner in which the people regain their civil liberties, newspapers and magazines their freedom of the press, the common people freedom of assembly, petition and demonstration.

For unless these basic rights are handed to the people how can it be judged whether political power has been given them? And, moreover, what will be then the meaning of "constitutional democracy?"

Close Call

DEMOCRACY Banned In Shanghai—Headline in *Wen Wei Pao*, Nov. 2, 1946.

Fortunately for all concerned the Democracy in this case was only a magazine.

Freedom Of War Mongering

THE United Nations General Assembly was treated to another bit of pyrotechnic oratory from the Soviet bloc on October 31. Naturally enough, the thing which most impressed the gentlemen of the press was an attack on the freedom of the press. After declaring that it was the free press which allowed the anti-veto campaign to flourish, Dmitri Manuilsky of the Ukraine delivered himself of the following sentiment:

"This same freedom of the press led us to fascism and war. Everyone is speaking of a new war—ambassadors, military counsellors and others. My delegation is ready to submit a huge dossier to prove this. All war propaganda heightens the tension between the great Powers, weakens the UN, and strengthens certain irresponsible elements in some countries. The Cuban and Australian motions sound the signal for this war of propaganda."

"AS THE TWIG IS BENT....."

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal

No one can deny that there is an element of truth in this statement. Freedom of the press implies freedom of war mongering—or paeans of peace. That must be our defense. As long as there are articulate persons on both sides of a question the public is treated to a variety of opinion from which the individual may choose. Without freedom of expression a large nation may be treated to only one kind of propaganda.

We take the liberty of quoting at random from a translation of a previous speech delivered by Comrade Manuilsky at the Seventeenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which was held January 26 to February 10, 1934.

" . . . Imperialist war is on the order of the day for all capitalist governments of the world.

"Evidence of this is the fact that in a number of capitalist countries the most extreme war parties have come to power—I have in mind Japan, Germany, England.

"Who is heading world reaction at the present time? England. England is taking on herself the leading role in the preparations for war against the U.S.S.R. because she knows that wars with such imperialist opponents as the U.S.A. will lead to the partition of her colonial dominion, because she knows that a new imperialist war of the capitalist powers among themselves will break that balance of power which gives England its dominating position. England wants a counter-revolutionary war against the Land of Soviets so that in this way, as its diehard politicians think, it may escape revolutions in capitalist countries and improve the affairs of English capitalism at the expense of the tremendous natural wealth of the U.S.S.R."

It is not our intention at the moment to question the veracity of this statement. We have heard like opinions before and their contrary and reserve to ourselves the right to form our own judgment. Manuilsky did not accuse the free press of uniform falsehood. Our contention is that the fear of war can be exploited by a controlled press, and to how much greater effect if the public has no access to opposing opinions. Nor is there reason to believe that the Soviet has dropped or will drop the theme of capitalist aggression against the U.S.S.R.

Besides attacking the press, Manuilsky reiterated Molotov's assertion that "certain

forces were trying to dominate the world." This also was in connection with the anti-veto campaign. Again we quote from Manuilsky's speech in 1934.

"Under the Leninist leadership of Stalin, the U.S.S.R. today, after 10 years without Lenin, not only represents the armed section of the proletariat but is armed moreover with the most modern technique. Under the leadership of Stalin, the U.S.S.R. today is not only the state organization of part of the world proletariat but also a state organization which by its vast might is shifting the levers of history and hastening on the downfall of capitalism. Under the leadership of Stalin, the economy of the advanced detachment of the world proletariat has been built up in the U.S.S.R. Through the iron, inflexible will of Stalin and the Party led by him a population of 170,000,000, who yesterday belonged to different classes and strata, is now building a classless, socialist society, fighting for the victory of the proletarian revolution throughout the world."

It would appear that unless the U.S.S.R. has vitally revamped her most basic aims, she has ideas of world domination herself.

We agree with Manuilsky that a free press invariably permits the dissemination of inflammatory material. We maintain that a controlled press may do the same with greater effect. The alternative seems to be no press and complete public ignorance. To that we are utterly opposed with a quite understandable bias.

Split Personality

WE hope that President Chiang will become the George Washington of China — *Ta Kung Pao* Editorial Oct. 31, 1946.

We also hope that President Chiang will become the Abraham Lincoln of China.—*Ta Kung Pao* Editorial Oct. 31,

Incorporation Or Incarceration?

A VERY interesting little drama is developing at the current session of the General Assembly with the Union of South Africa anxious to annex the territory of the former mandated territory of Southwest Africa. Marshal Jan Smuts has presented this proposal for consideration and in spite of opposition it was included in the agenda of the Trusteeship Committee.

It is very enlightening to see who stands against this incorporation, which would place the natives of Southwest Africa under conditions similar to those "enjoyed" by the natives and minorities of the Union of South Africa.

In the first place, there is the chief of the native tribe of Bechuanaland who said the Union was "showing oppressive imperialist tendencies."

To Chief Khama's criticism, the competent authorities replied:

"There is no reason to suppose that native administration in Southwest Africa by the Union had been open to criticism," and added the chief's opposition was based "on a misconception."

Next, to New York came three delegates from Southwest Africa to oppose the annexation of their territory.

India's delegate presented about the strongest criticism on the designs of the Union of South Africa when he attacked the position of Indian minorities who were oppressed and discriminated against by the so-called Asiatic Land Tenure Bill.

Only a short while ago, Gandhi's son was fined and incarcerated in the Union when he attended a demonstration protesting the discriminatory bill.

The Chinese delegate to the General Assembly, Dr. Liu Chieh, who certainly cannot be suspected of acting interestedly in this case, voiced China's support of the Indian and Russian opposition to this move on the part of South Africa. Dr. Liu declared the proposal was not in accordance with "the letter and spirit of the UN Charter."

On the whole, it is interesting to see whether the mandated territory will be annexed or not. The result will be a fair evaluation of the importance attached to Marshal Smuts' word, on the one hand, and those of Chief Khama, of the three delegates from the territory, of the Indian and the Chinese delegations to the UN, combined, on the other.

Freedom To File Petitions

THE *Ta Kung Pao* reports from Chungking that the Garrison Headquarters there issued a public notice prohibiting people to demonstrate en masse when they petition the authorities. They are required to elect representatives and present their petitions in written form, the paper says.

Jumping The Gun

WE are pleased to be able to present this week the complete text of the 10,000-word treaty signed last week between the governments of the United States of America and the Republic of China. The first of such post-war agreements signed, it is a document worthy of the attention of both Chinese and foreigners, American and otherwise.

There has been quite a little comment in the press, in the United States as well as in China, on this Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation. In America it has been acclaimed particularly for its writing finis to the days of extraterritoriality, the last vestiges of which are removed under this agreement.

In China, and in Shanghai, particularly, the treaty has not been favorably received by the Chinese press. Many newspapers have criticized it, some harshly. One newspaper editor has even gone to the length of declaring that it perpetuates, "for another century," the "semi-colonial status" of China.

We suggest a careful study of the treaty, article by article, to the fair-minded who would rather see for themselves if any such status can be read into the new Sino-American treaty. We have searched long and diligently for hidden meanings which might shackle China for another hundred years but frankly have found not even a clue, a fact which has given birth to the suspicion in our minds that its critics had not so much as read the new Sino-American Treaty before rushing their over-hasty conclusions into print.

The Man Who Saved China

LAST week, in the hushed silence of the Country Hospital in Shanghai, a group of the nation's best-known leaders and public personages stood by the bedside of a grey-haired old gentleman who told them to disregard his cries of pain for, he said, while his body was in anguish his soul was in perfect peace, ready to be ushered into the hereafter. And well could the soul of William Henry Donald be at peace with his fellow-men and his God, for of all the millions and millions who had died since time began, few could honestly say on their deathbed, as could Donald, that he had no enemy he knew of, but thousands of friends that the world knew.

So ended the career of a man who asked little in life, and who sought only for the respect and friendship of his fellow men. So died a man who, born an Australian, died a citizen and a servant of the world. He passed on at a time when his beloved China was torn by new civil strife, was going through the pangs of a new political rebirth. Yet, even on his death bed, he must have known, as the world knew, that his work had not been in vain.

China, and the world, will never forget that it was this man from a foreign land, who held the scales of justice in his hands when the Generalissimo was seized and imprisoned in Sian just 10 years ago. It was Donald, the then advisor of Chiang Kai-shek and the former advisor of "Young" Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang who rescued, for the Chinese people, its leader from the mouth of death and who, by this deed contributed to the unity of China in time of danger, and the ultimate triumph over Japan.

Yet this and other services to China were rendered by a man who, when he left his native country at the turn of the century, started out as a lowly journalist with intent to serve only as a medium of information. From reporting news honestly, Donald rose in time to making it—and making it honestly. Never had any national leader so trustworthy, if unorthodox, an advisor who told the truth, even when it pained others. "Uncle Don," as he was known to all and sundry, never once made a compromise with man's greatest friend and enemy—his conscience. Right up to the very last day, Donald knew that he had never betrayed a trust, had never told a falsehood to hide the truth.

"Uncle Don" has departed this life. But his services to China and its leader will not soon be forgotten. For Donald proved that not only can and will China be saved but, what is more important, that China is worth saving. Realistic like all great men, conscious of all the great difficulties and failings that beset China, yet Donald never gave up hope in the country that he had adopted and that had adopted him. Donald's faith in China should be an example to the host of foreign and Chinese "Doubting Thomases" who today find their faith in China fast ebbing.

In future years, the simple, unpretentious grave of Donald at the Hungjao cemetery may become a place of homage where friends and admirers may pay their respects to China's No. 1 foreign friend. But Donald would not have wanted it so. Better can his memory be cherished, by China and its leaders, if his great love of the common people can be made to permeate the efforts of the entire nation. The greatest monument to Donald will be that united, democratic China for which he worked, but which Fate willed that he should not live long enough to see.

In Donald, both China and Generalissimo Chiang have lost a great and loyal friend. And men like Donald cannot be replaced.

Hero Of Sian, 1936

WILLIAM Henry Donald, advisor to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and trusted friend of China, died of cancer of the lung at the age of 71 in the Country Hospital here on November 9. The day before his death Madame Chiang, accompanied by Mrs. George C. Marshall, arrived from Nanking to pay him a last visit.

The late advisor was buried in the Hungjao cemetery the next day. Present at the funeral services were many close friends and government officials, including Mme. Chiang, Mayor K. C. Wu of Shanghai and Maj.-Gen. Claire L. Chennault. The Generalissimo sent a cross of chrysanthemums, Donald's favorite flower.

Donald, an Australian newspaperman born in New South Wales on June 22, 1875, was often identified with the rise of new China. His first contact with things Chinese was at Hongkong, where he worked for the Hongkong Daily Mail, a British paper, in 1902, at a time when Dr. Sun Yat-sen was actively organizing his followers for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.

After the Russo-Japanese war, during which he served as correspondent of the New York Herald, he became closely associated with Dr. Sun, who found him a valuable man in helping win recognition by foreign powers of the revolutionary movement in China. Later he came to Shanghai where helped edit the Far Eastern Review, and then went to Peiping as correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

From 1920 he served as director of the Economic Information Bureau of the Chinese Maritime Customs, which post he resigned in 1928. On a visit to Manchuria, he came to know Chang Hsueh-liang, the Young Marshal, and subsequently became his advisor. He accompanied the Young Marshal on his trip to Europe, during which a bond of friendship developed.

In 1934, he became advisor to the Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang at the latter's request. His entire career as confidant and advisor to China's leaders was highlighted by the Sian Incident, in which a group of army officers led by the Young Marshal kidnaped the Generalissimo on December 12, 1936. The entire country was immediately engulfed in an unprecedented tension. Nanking, under the leadership of General Ho Ying-chin, was organizing a punitive expedition to Sian, but knowing that any such drastic move would only enhance the danger to the Generalissimo's life, Donald fought almost singly or with little support for a delay in military

action. He volunteered to go to Sian to see the Young Marshal himself, an act many, at the time, thought both dangerous and unavailing.

When he arrived at Sian the Generalissimo was in the custody of the troops of General Yang Hu-cheng. Donald's first feat was to get the Generalissimo transferred where the Young Marshal could exert his own influence. According to one of his closest friends, whom the Review interviewed this week, Donald thought the Generalissimo's unequivocal refusal to even discuss his captors' demands could easily have cost the leader his life. Recounting the story his friend said: "Donald certainly stuck his neck in a noose."

Recording the stirring events in China as result of the kidnaping of the Generalissimo, the Review on January 9, 1937, reported chronologically as follows:

Dec. 12. Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang's troops staged a coup d'etat at 6 a.m. at Hwachingchin, near Sian, (capital of Shensi), detaining Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and 17 other high government officials.

Gen. Chang circularized telegram submitting eight demands to the National Government, urging among other things war on Japan, alliance with Russia and reorganization of the Central Government.

Dec. 13. National Government issued mandate declaring adequate measures would be taken to cope with Sian mutiny.

Dec. 13. Yu Hsueh-chung's troops revolted at Lanchow, Kansu.

Dec. 13. Dr. H. H. Kung appointed Acting President of the Executive Yuan.

Dec. 13. Thousands of Central Government troops reported on way to Shensi capital.

Dec. 13. Central Political Council dismissed Chang Hsueh-liang from all government posts and ordered his arrest.

Dec. 14. Madame Chiang received telegram from Generalissimo saying he was well and safe.

Dec. 14. W. H. Donald, Australian advisor to the Generalissimo, arrived in Sian from Nanking by plane to mediate.

Dec. 14. Fierce fighting between Central Government troops and the rebels reported at Sienyang, 15 miles northwest of Sian.

Dec. 14. Leaders throughout the country pledged support and loyalty to Nanking.

Dec. 15. W. H. Donald flew to Loyang from Sian and sent message to Madame Chiang saying Generalissimo was well.

Dec. 15. Executive Yuan decided foreign policy as laid down by Gen. Chiang and the bandit-suppression campaign would be continued.

Dec. 15. Japanese issued report Gen. Chiang murdered in Sian.

Dec. 16. Nanking ordered Punitive Expedition against rebels.

Dec. 16. Gen. Ho Ying-chin appointed Commander-in-Chief of Expeditionary Forces.

Dec. 17. Control Yuan President Yu-Yu-jen went to Shensi as special emissary of National Government to comfort people.

Dec. 17. Chang Hsueh-liang's delegate arrived in Taiyuan to see Gen. Yen Hsi-shan.

Dec. 18. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sent autographed letter to Gen. Ho Ying-chin saying he (Chiang) was expected to return to Nanking before Saturday and requested Central Government to suspend hostilities and bombing operations at Weinan.

Dec. 18. Gen. Chiang Ting-wen, released by the rebels, returned to Nanking by plane and reported Generalissimo was well.

Dec. 18. T. V. Soong left Nanking for Sian by plane.

Dec. 19. Death of Shao Yuan-chung at Sian confirmed.

Dec. 19. First report of death of Generalissimo's chief bodyguard, Capt. Chiang Hsiao-hsien and secretary, Hsiao Nan-kua, received in Shanghai.

Dec. 19. T. V. Soong arrived at Sian.

Dec. 20. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek failed to return to Nanking.

Dec. 20. T. V. Soong returned to Nanking from Sian.

Dec. 21. Madame Chiang flew to Sian with T. V. Soong and W. H. Donald.

(Concluded on Page 337)

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

November 19, 1921.

Crisis In Peking

Chinese political affairs seem to be a demonstration of the truth that there can be change without the least sign of progress. At no time since the inauguration of the Republic have political conditions been worse than they are today. If there is such a thing as an absolute zero in politics the mercury in China's political thermometer would seem to be hovering just above that point. The newspapers report that the government is about to collapse and there are rumors that the collapse will come about through a strike of government officials in the various ministries....The Chinese in general look upon this possible dissolution of the Peking government with an air of indifference.

* * *

Red Cross Roads

One hundred and thirteen miles of new roadway built as a famine relief measure by the American Red Cross, China Famine Relief, were given over to the people of Shansi with befitting ceremony held at Fenchowfu on November 2.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

November 14, 1946.

Capital Spared

Partly due to the fact that the rebel forces attacking Madrid wish to preserve the city as much as possible so that when they finally capture it they will have not a shambles but a valuable property the capture of the Spanish capital, which seemed imminent last week, has not yet taken place. Within the city, the militia, disheartened by the flight of the Premier and other members of the Government, retired to the center of the city after delivering effective counter-attacks. In retreating they left piles of dead and wounded in the suburbs.

* * *

Bias Bay Peaceful

Bias Bay, along the south Kwangtung coast, where many daring piracies have been enacted, has become more peaceful and tranquil following the adoption of strict pirate-suppression measures by the government. Central News states that under the capable administration of Lt.-Gen. Chen Hsun-yung, the erstwhile pirate stronghold gradually has been purged of unruly elements.

Success Of Occupation May Depend Upon Japanese Labor Development

By J. B. POWELL

OF all the puzzles in the present situation in Japan, the most puzzling and disconcerting is the labor situation. Many thoughtful observers of the Tokyo scene are convinced that the success or failure of the American program in accomplishing its objective—a democratic Japan—depends to a larger extent on the future course of Japanese labor than on anything else.

After being suppressed by warlord governments for more than a decade, Japanese labor was suddenly released from all restrictive regulations and permitted to organize democratically. This was done within three months after the allied occupation. Within a few weeks following liberation some 7300 labor unions were formed with a claimed membership of 2,691,500. At the previous high point (1937) prior to Japan's invasion of China, Japanese workers maintained only 973 unions with a membership of 450,589.

2 Big Rival Groups

Today two rival high-powered labor organizations are striving to form national labor groups in imitation of the A.F.L. and C.I.O. in the United States. The Japanese counterparts of the big American labor groups have adopted the following Japanese names: (J.N. stands for Japanese National).

J.N.F.L. Group—"ZEN NIPPON-RODO KUMIAI SODOMEI."

J.N.C.I.O. Group — "ZENKOKU SANGYO-BETSU KUMIAI KAIGI."

A report in the *Nippon Times* on August 19, claimed that more than two-thirds of Japan's estimated 3,000,000 unionized workers have been organized into one or the other of the two national labor camps. The "J.N.C.I.O." group, with leftist inclinations, claimed 1,540,000 members as compared to 855,000 members in the rival "J.N.F.L." group. There was much overlapping, according to the report.

It was claimed that the "J.N.F.L." controls all textile and government monopoly tobacco workers as well as a majority of government transit workers.

The "J.N.C.I.O." group claims to monopolize government communications' workers, printers, newspaper and radio employees and unionized white-collar workers. Both groups are fighting for control of coal miners, iron and steel employees and other key industries.

6 Laws Revoked

The major question involved in the labor situation is whether Japanese labor will be able to bridge the gap between the feudalistic-military control to which workers were subjected in the war, and a modern voluntary democratic post-war organization without a major revolutionary convulsion.

Between October, 1945, and June, this year, the Japanese Government, acting on orders of the Supreme Military Command, revoked six laws which the Japanese military dictators had used to keep Japanese laborers in line. One of these laws dating back to 1900 permitted the police to dissolve unions and union meetings and prohibit labor parades. Another repressive regulation was known as the "Thought Offenses Law," passed originally in 1936. This regulation authorized the police to arrest almost anyone on a general charge of "harboring dangerous thoughts." A further regulation, incorporated in the National Mobilization Law gave the government power to conscript labor. Further regulations now repealed, included police power to hamper picketing, regulate strikes, and finally a factory supervision ordinance which instituted military discipline among workers in war plants and mines.

The only condition attached, and that an important one, was that Japanese labor should not engage in any activities that would interfere with the military occupation.

300,000 Released

In connection with the repeal of repressive legislation the government released some 300,000 persons from prison and restored civil privileges to some 600,000 others. Included in these groups were large numbers of persons who had been imprisoned on "dangerous thought" charges or in connection with labor union activities. It was alleged that many labor leaders, active before and during the war, died in prison due to police maltreatment and starvation.

Practically every issue of current Tokyo newspapers contain reports of threatened strikes or labor demands, some of them being novel even to Americans. Also, and despite the liberation decrees, there are frequent charges of continuing reactionary and feudalistic practices. In July, there were charges that women workers in the cotton mills were being subjected to "involuntary servitude" through contract labor. It was claimed that the mill managers were contracting directly with the parents, who received the earnings of the girls who were obligated to work under two-and-three-year contracts. The girls were forced to live in company barracks, answer roll calls and only allowed to go out when accompanied by guards.

"Production Control"

There has been a serious controversy over a novel labor demand which is strictly Japanese in conception. It is called "Production Control," or "Business Control," depending on whether it is applied in a private industry or a government enterprise or department. In either category the workers, in the event of a deadlock with management, would be legally permitted to take over and operate the plant. There have been a few instances where the scheme has actually been attempted, the most notable being the seizure of a big Tokyo newspaper with a circulation of 1,500,000 by the workers who ousted the proprietors, assumed control and changed the editorial policy to accord with the radical views of the strikers. The strikers were finally expelled from the premises by the police, using old-fashioned methods. A new company union was formed which involved withdrawal from the national union which had supported the strikers.

The practice of plant seizure and operation has also been applied in certain coal mines, but has broken down in factories which use raw materials. Obviously the striking unions did not possess sufficient capital for the purchase of raw materials to keep the seized plants in operation. It is now proposed that the government prohibit "production control" by law, apparently the first serious attempt on the part of the government to stiffen its attitude toward labor since the passage of the "liberation laws."

SCAP's No-Strike Pledge

As for strikes in government plants and departments there is also a move on to prohibit them altogether. The Allied Supreme Command has already taken the lead in this regard by requiring all employees of SCAP to sign a commitment not to strike. Employees must sign the commitment not to strike before they can draw their pay. Two American civilian employees of SCAP who refused to sign the commitment at the end of July were dropped from the payroll and sent home immediately.

The greatest restraining influence against labor radicalism in Japan thus far is fear of unemployment which is growing apace. According to official reports in mid-August the number of unemployed was 5,600,000 and was expected to greatly increase by the end of the year due to the return of Japanese military and civilian repatriates from abroad. More than 4,000,000 have already returned, leaving 1,918,312 to be returned as shipping is available. Every shipload dumped on the beach obviously adds to the unemployment problem.

"Sharing The Job"

Another major reason unemployment has not yet created any serious disturbances, according to the report, is that Japan's family system has absorbed large numbers and Japanese labor thus far has been unsually amenable to advice and control. Thus, large numbers of unemployed are able to eke out an existence by "sharing the job" with other members of the family or of the community. For example in June 1,000,000 men and an equal number of women reported they had worked only from one to seven days in the month and another 2,300,000 men and some 2,000,000 women reported they had worked only eight to nineteen days in the month.

Of the total labor force in the country, estimated at 29,700,000, (June, 1946) those unemployed numbered about 18 percent. Farm households

absorbed the largest number, some 16,300,000 being members of farm households. This left 13,400,000 in the non-farm group, of whom large numbers work parttime in mines, lumber camps and on other odd jobs.

It is estimated that from 300,000 to 500,000 Japanese are continually employed as civilian labor by the occupation authorities. The present number is 450,000. One observes them on road jobs, airfield construction and countless cleanup projects. Generally they receive higher pay than ever was received by any other labor group in the history of the country. A further large number, including practically all of Japan's former merchant seamen have been employed on American ships used for repatriating Japanese servicemen and civilians from Manchuria, Korea, China, Philippines and the South Seas. This job will be completed by the end of the year, hence serious apprehension exists regarding the future employment of these men as the once flourishing Japanese merchant marine is today practically non-existent.

100,000 Women Out

A further problem aggravating the labor situation is the necessity of dropping more than 100,000 laborers, largely women, from the government railways. Most of them were taken on during the war and have been kept on the government payrolls (all Japanese railways are owned by the government). Now, however, it is necessary to cut down.

A further and important element tending to keep the labor situation quiet may be described as oriental fatalism or resignation to adverse circumstances. Laborers are likely to accept adversity as a run of bad luck, or perhaps attribute it to angry gods or spirits of deceased ancestors who are displeased about the way the affairs of the nation were mismanaged. The Japanese papers print long theoretical discussions about the unemployment situation with numerous fantastic suggestions. One that has received much attention is a proposal that all Japanese workers patriotically go on a seven-hour day so that double the number could be provided with jobs, but with proportionate cuts in pay. One writer suggested that laborers stay quietly at home so they could economize on both food and clothing.

Numerous relief projects have been proposed, but only one is actually working. I refer to the arrival of numerous relief ships loaded with flour, rice, canned meats, fruit and vegetables from the United States. One observes the results in long lines of men and women at the government stores where the American food is being distributed. One man, a count, once prosperous but now in straightened circumstances, told me he had difficulty using his five-pound allotment of flour because his cook couldn't find any yeast. No one questions the fact that American food is helping the Japanese over a critical period, or at least until the new rice crop is available in October. The majority of the people have been living on a diet of potatoes, of which there appears to be a limited supply, the quota being six of medium size to a family.

U.S. Goods At Premium

The Japanese do not appear to be averse to accepting American relief; in fact everything American is in great vogue. If they have any money available they pay fabulous prices for such things as cigarettes. I heard of one black market in Yokohama where a carton of cigarettes brought 500 yen, the equivalent at official rates of US$33.00.

The newspaper Yomiuri spoke vaguely of a government relief plan designed to provide employment for 3,380,000 persons. The plan mentioned various enterprises expected to absorb specific numbers, such as "civil enterprises, 1,410,000; manufacturing, 770,000; communications (rebuilding railways and roads) 350,000; house and factory construction, 200,000; commerce, 300,000." There was no mention of money to finance the program, but the article was strongly suggestive of inflation; in fact a new term is already in common use, "famine-inflation."

It was finally admitted in the article that the government had no facilities for obtaining the vast amount of materials, lumber, iron and steel, trucks and machinery, which would be required for the elaborate program of public works, including reconstruction of the railways, road construction, river and dyke repair, and afforestation. There was one constructive note: a former tank factory at Tamagawa had already remodeled its equipment and was now converting Japanese medium-sized tanks into 13-ton bulldozers. Thirty-five had already been turned out by the factory, according to the report.

Farmers, Builders Busy

Thus, the labor situation presents many anomalous aspects. While there is widespread and growing unemployment according to the official figures, one observes little or no evidence of it as everybody seems to be working, working feverishly. This is particularly evident in agriculture, which has absorbed a large percentage of the jobless up to the present. The rebuilding of homes (shacks is a better word) in the bombed-out cities also provides much work. Tokyo's population is said to have increased 1,236,000 in the year which has elapsed since surrender day and now stands at 4,267,131, which is about half the pre-war figures. It has been necessary to build 30,000 houses and several thousand shacks to accommodate the influx of people in the capital alone. A similar situation prevails in other bombed out cities, even Hiroshima.

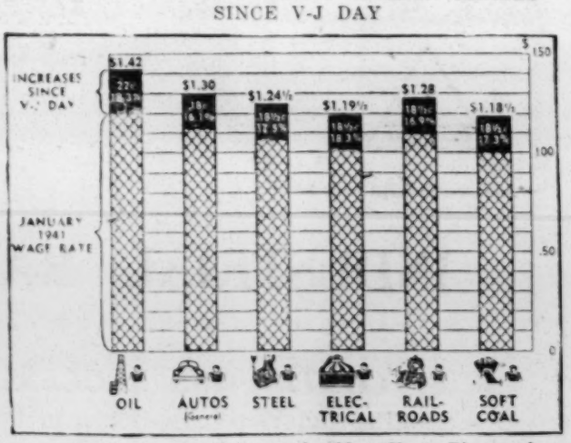
The Livelihood Bureau of the Tokyo municipality claims that 755,000 houses were either burned in the American fire bomb raids or were torn down by the municipal authorities to prevent the spreading of the fires. The Livelihood Bureau stated it had supplied lumber free for the construction of 15,034 temporary houses. A majority of these structures are actually combined homes and stores where the people are striving to restore their previous businesses.

Core Of Problem

Agriculture and reconstruction have thus absorbed a large percentage of Japan's unorganized labor, including thousands of discharged soldiers. So far as organized labor is concerned the transition from wartime suppression to postwar freedom has been effected to the present with a minimum of commotion. So far, labor has been amenable to advice from above and there has been little inclination toward strikes as a solution for the country's innumerable ills growing out of the war and ensuing defeat. Despite all that has happened, Hirohito probably is still the Son of Heaven to the rank and file. What will happen when the pinch of hunger grows more acute is another story. That the working people will have to bear the chief burden involved in the solution of Japan's major problem of reconstruction appears obvious.

As for Japan's major problem of reconstruction it may be stated briefly. By the end of next year Japan's population will have reached the 80,000,000 mark. How will this vast population, which previously drew sustenance from all Asia be able to subsist on the restricted space and materials now being assigned to it?

PATTERN OF U.S. HOURLY WAGE INCREASES SINCE V-J DAY



Chart, reprinted from the New York Times, shows how U.S. workers' wages have increased since the end of the war. The wage levels before recent increases include the 15 percent rise granted under the "Little Steel" formula. Together the increases approximate 33 percent rise in living costs since January, 1941.

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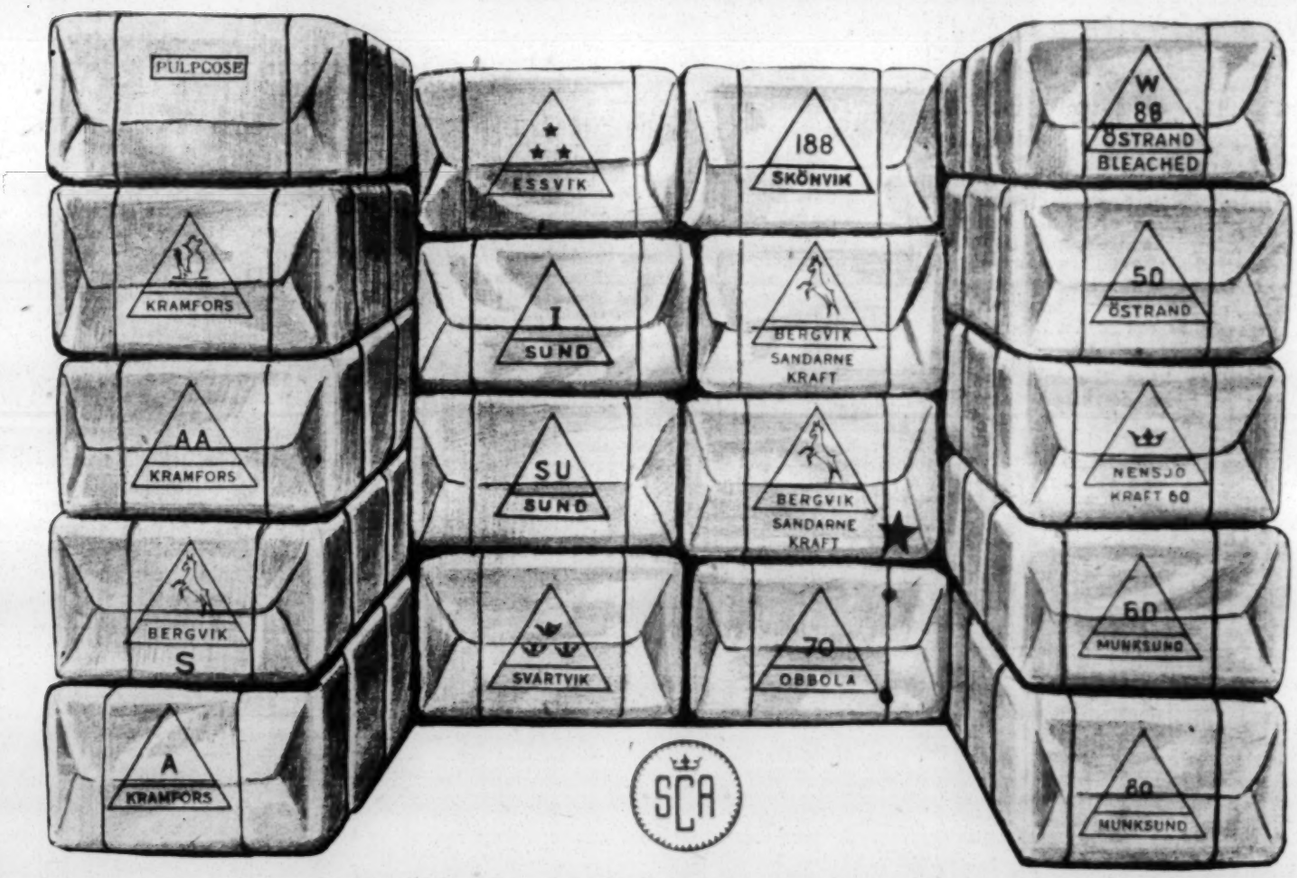

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The United States of America and the Republic of China, desirous of strengthening the bond of peace and the ties of friendship which have happily long prevailed between the two countries by arrangements designed to promote friendly intercourse between their respective territories through provisions responsive to the spiritual, cultural, economic and commercial aspirations of the peoples thereof, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, and for that purpose have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries,

The President of the United States of America:

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of China, and

Mr. Robert Lacy Smyth, Special Commissioner anl Consul General of the United States of America at Tientsin; and,

The President of the National Government of the Republic of China:

Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China; and

Dr. Wang Hua-cheng, Director of the Treaty Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China;

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

1. There shall be constant peace and firm and lasting friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of China.

2. The Government of each High Contracting Party shall have the right to send to the Government of the other High Contracting Party duly accredited diplomatic representatives, who shall be received and, upon the basis of reciprocity, shall enjoy in the territories of such other High Contracting Party the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities accorded under generally recognized principles of international law.

ARTICLE II

1. The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall be permitted to enter the territories of the other High Contracting Party, and shall be permitted to reside, travel and carry on trade throughout the whole extent of such territories. In the enjoyment of the right to reside and travel, the nationals of either High Contracting Party shall be subject, within the territories of the other High Contracting Party, to the applicable laws and regulations, if any, which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities, provided that they shall not be subject to unreasonable interference and that they shall not be required to apply for or carry any travel documents, other than (a) valid passports or (b) other documents of identification issued by the competent authorities of their respective countries.

2. The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall, throughout the whole extent of the territories of the other High Contracting Party, be permitted, without interference, to engage in and to carry on commercial, manufacturing, processing, scientific, educational, religious and philanthropic activities not forbidden by the laws and regulations enforced by the duly constituted authorities; to engage in every profession not reserved exclusively to nationals of the country; to acquire, hold, erect or lease, and occupy appropriate lands, for residential, commercial, manufacturing processing, professional, scientific, educational, religious, philanthropic and mortuary purposes; to employ agents or employees of their choice regardless of nationality; to do anything incidental to or necessary for the enjoyment of any such rights and privileges; and to exercise all these rights and privileges upon the same terms as nationals of such other High Contracting Party in conformity with the applicable laws and regulations, if any, which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities.

3. The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall not in any case, in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges provided by paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, receive treatment with respect to such rights and privileges less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to the nationals of any third country.

4. Nothing in this Treaty shall be construed to affect existing statutes of either High Contracting Party in relation to immigration or the right of either High Contracting Party to enact statutes relating to immigration; provided, however, that nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the nationals of either High Contracting Part from entering, traveling and residing in the territories of the other High Contracting Party in order to carry on trade between the United States of America and the Republic of China, or to engage in any commercial activity related thereto or connected therewith, upon terms as favorable as are or may hereafter be accorded to the nationals of any third country entering, traveling and residing in such territories in order to carry on trade between such other High Contracting Party and such third country or to engage in commercial activity related to or connected with such trade; and provided further that nothing in the provisions of Section 3 of the Immigration Act of the United States of America dated February 5, 1917, which delimit certain geographical zones for the purpose of restrictng immigration, shall be construed as preventing admission into the United States of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent.

ARTICLE III

1. As used in this Treaty the term "corporations and associations" shall mean corporations, companies, partnerships and other associations, whether or not with limited liability and whether or not for pecuniary profit, which have been or may hereafter be created or organized under the applicable laws and regulations enforced by the duly constituted authorities.

2. Corporations and associations created or organized under the applicable laws and regulations enforced by the duly constituted authorities within the territories of either High Contracting Party shall be deemed to be corporations and associations of such High Contracting Party and shall have their juridical status recognized within the territories of the other High Contracting Party, whether or not they have a permanent establishment, branch or agency therein. Corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall have the right to establish their branch offices in the territories of the other High Contracting Party and to fulfill their functions therein after they have complied with requirements of admission not inconsistent with the provisions of the following paragraph, provided that the right to exercise such functions is accorded by this Treaty or the exercise of such functions is otherwise consistent with the laws and regulations of such other High Contracting Party.

3. The High Contracting Parties, adhering generally to the principle of national treatment with respect to the matters enumerated in this paragraph, agree that corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall be permitted, throughout the whole extent of the territories of the other High Contracting Party, in conformity with the applicable laws and regulations, if any, which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities, to engage in and carry on commercial, manufacturing, processing, financial, scientific, educational, religious and philanthropic activities; to acquire, hold, erect or lease, and occupy appropriate buildings, and to lease appropriate lands, for commercial, manufacturing, processing, financial, scientific, educational, religious and philanthropic purposes; to employ agents or employees of their choice regardless of nationality; to do anything incidental to or necessary for the enjoyment of such rights and privileges; and to exercise all these rights and privileges, without interference, upon the same terms as corporations and associations of such other High Contracting Party unless otherwise provided by the laws of that High Contracting Party. The preceding sentence, and all other provisions of this Treaty according to corporations and associations of the Republic of China rights and privileges upon the same terms as corporations and associations of the United States of America, shall be construed as according such rights and privileges, in any state, territory or possession of the United States of America, upon the same terms as such rights and privileges are or may hereafter be accorded therein to corporations and associations created or organized in other states, territories or possessions of the United States of America.

4. Corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall not in any case, in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges provided by this Article, receive treatment with respect to such rights and privileges less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to corporations and associations of any third country.

ARTICLE IV

1. The nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy, throughout the territories of the other High Contracting Party, rights and privileges with respect to organization of and participation in corporations and associations of such other High Contracting Party, including the enjoyment of rights with respect to promotion and incorporation, the purchase, ownership and sale of shares and,

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in the case of nationals, the holding of executive and official positions, in conformity with the applicable laws and regulations, if any, which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities, upon the same terms as nationals, corporations and associations of any third country. Corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party, organized or participated in by nationals, corporations and associations of the other High Contracting Party pursuant to the rights and privileges enumerated in this paragraph shall be permitted to exercise the functions for which they are created or organized, in conformity with the applicable laws and regulations, if any, which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities, upon the same terms as corporations and associations that are similarly organized or participated in by nationals, corporations and associations of any third country. With respect to the ownership of stock by nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party in corporations and associations of the other High Contracting Party engaged in mining on public lands of such other High Contracting Party, neither High Contracting Party shall be obligated by the provisons of this paragraph to accord rights and privileges greater than those which its nationals, corporations anl associations receive from the other High Contracting Party.

2. The nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy, throughout the territories of the other High Contracting Party, and in conformity with the applicable laws and regulations, if any, which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities, the right to organize and participate in, including the right to control and manage, corporations and associations of such other High Contracting Party for engaging in commercial, manufacturing, processing, scientific, educational, religious and philanthropic activities; provided, however, that neither High Contracting Party shall be obligated to accord within its territories to the nationals, corporations, and associations of the other High Contracting Party, treatment with respect to such organization and participation, including the right to control and manage, as favorable as that which is or may hereafter be accorded to its own nationals, corporations and associations.

3. Corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party organized and participated in, including those controlled and those managed, by nationals, corporations and associations of the other High Contracting Party pursuant to the rights and privileges enumerated in the preceding paragraph shall be permitted to engage in and carry on such commercial, manufacturing, processing scientific, educational, religious and philanthropic activities within the territories of the High Contracting Party under the laws of which they are organized upon the same terms as corporations and associations of such High Contracting Party organized and participated in, including those controlled and those managed, by its own nationals, corporations and associations, in conformity with the applicable laws and regulations, if any, which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities.

ARTICLE V

Should either High Contracting Party hereafter accord rights in respect of exploration for and exploitation of mineral resources in its territories to nationals, corporations or associations of any third country, such rights shall be accorded to nationals, corporations or associations of the other High Contracting Party, in conformity with the applicable laws and regulations, if any, which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities.

ARTICLE VI

1. Throughout the whole extent of the territories of each High Contracting Party the nationals of the other High Contracting Party shall receive the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the full protection and security required by international law. To these ends, persons accused of crime shall be brought to trial promptly, and shall enjoy all the rights and privileges which are or may hereafter be accorded by the laws and regulations enforced by the duly constituted authorities; and nationals of either High Contracting Party, while within the custody of the authorities of the other High Contracting Party, shall receive reasonable and humane treatment. In so far as the term "nationals" where used in this paragraph is applicable in relation to property it shall be construed to include corporations and associations.

2. The property of nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall not be taken within the territories of the other High Contracting Party without due process of law and without the prompt payment of just and effective compensation. The recipient of such compensation shall, in conformity with such applicable laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with paragraph 3 of Article XIX of this Treaty, be permitted without interference to withdraw the compensation by obtaining foreign exchange, in the currency of the High Contracting Party of which such recipient is a national, corporation, or association, upon the most favorable terms applicable to such currency at the time application therefor is filed, provided application is made within one year after receipt of the compensation to which it relates. The High Contracting Party allowing such withdrawal reserves the right, if it deems necessary, to allow such withdrawal in reasonable instalments over a period not to exceed three years.

3. The nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall throughout the territories of the other High Contracting Party receive protection and security with respect to the matters enumerated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, upon compliance with the laws and regulations, if any, which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities, no less than the protection and security which is or may hereafter be accorded to the nationals, corporations and associations of such other High Contracting Party and no less than that which is or may hereafter be accorded to the nationals, corporations and associations of any third country.

4. The nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy freedom of access to the courts of justice and to administrative tribunals and agencies in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, in all degrees of jurisdiction established by law, both in pursuit and in defense of their rights; shall be at liberty to choose and employ lawyers, interpreters and representatives in the prosecution and defense of their rights before such courts, tribunals and agencies; and shall be permitted to exercise all these rights and privileges, in conformity with the applicable laws and regulations, if any, which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities, on terms no less favorable than the terms which are or may hereafter be accorded to the nationals, corporations and associations of such other High Contracting Party and no less favorable than are or may hereafter be accorded to the nationals, corporations and associations of any third country. Moreover, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party which do not have a permanent establishment, branch or agency within the territories of the other High Contracting Party shall be permitted to exercise the rights and privileges accorded by the preceding sentence upon the filing, at any time prior to appearance before such courts, tribunals or agencies, of reasonable particulars required by the laws and regulations of such other High Contracting Party without any requirement of registration or domestication. In the case of any controversy susceptible of settlement by arbitration, which involves nationals, corporations, or associations of both High Contracting Parties and is covered by a written agreement for arbitration, such agreement shall be accorded full faith and credit by the courts within the territories of each High Contracting Party, and the award or decision of the arbitrators shall be accorded full faith and credit by the courts within the territories of the High Contracting Party in which it was rendered, provided the arbitration proceedings were conducted in good faith and in conformity with the agreement for arbitration.

ARTICLE VII

The dwellings, warehouses, factories, shops, and other places of business, and all premises thereto appertaining, of the nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party, located in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, shall not be subject to unlawful entry or molestation. There shall not be made any visit to, or any search of, any such dwellings, buildings or premises, nor shall any books, papers or accounts therein be examined or inspected except under conditions and in conformity with procedures no less favorable than the conditions and procedures prescribed for nationals, corporations and associations of such other High Contracting Party under laws and regulations enforced by the duly constituted authorities within the territories thereof. In no case shall the nationals, corporations or associations of either High Contracting Party in the territories of the other High Contracting Party be treated less favorably with respect to the foregoing matters than the nationals, corporations or associations of any third country. Any visit, search, examination or inspection which may be permissible under the exception stated in this Article shall be made with due regard for, and in such a way as to cause the least possible interference with, the occupants of such dwellings, buildings or premises or the ordinary conduct of any business or other enterprise.

ARTICLE VIII

1. The nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall be permitted to acquire, hold and dispose of real and other immovable property throughout the territories of the other High Contracting Party subject to the conditions and requirements as prescribed by the laws and regulations of such other High Contracting Party, and, subject to the provisions of the succeeding sentence, the treatment accorded to such nationals, corporations and associations shall not be less favorable than that accorded to nationals, corporations and associations of any third country. In the case of any state, territory or possession of the United States of America which does not now or does not hereafter permit the nationals, corporations and associations of the Republic of China to acquire, hold or dispose of real and other immovable property upon the same terms as nationals, corporations and associations of the United States of America, the provisions of the preceding sentence shall not apply. In that case, the Republic of China shall not be obligated to accord to nationals of the United States of America domiciled in, and to corporations and as-

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sociations of the United States of America created or organized under the laws of such state, territory or possession treatment more favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded within such state, territory or possession to nationals, corporations and associations of the Republic of China.

2. If a national, corporation or association of either High Contracting Party, whether or not resident and whether or not engaged in business or other activities within the territories of the other High Contracting Party, is on account of alienage prevented by the applicable laws and regulations within such territories from succeeding as devisee, or as heir in the case of a national, to real or other immovable property situated therein, or to interests in such property, then such national, corporation or association shall be allowed a term of three years in which to sell such property or interest, this term to be reasonably prolonged if circumstances render it necessary. The transmission or receipt of such property shall be exempt from the payment of any estate, succession, probate or administrative taxes or charges other or higher than those now or hereafter imposed in like cases upon the nationals, corporations or associations of the High Contracting Party in whose territory the property is or the interests therein are situated. Moreover, such devisee or heir shall, in conformity with such applicable laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with paragraph 3 of Article XIX, be permitted without interference to withdraw the proceeds of the sale of such property, by obtaining foreign exchange, in the currency of the High Contracting Party of which the devisee is a national, corporation or association, or of which the heir is a national, during a period not in excess of three years after application therefor, upon the most favorable terms applicable to such currency at the time application for the withdrawal of such proceeds is filed, provided such application is made within one year after receipt of the proceeds of sale to which it relates.

3. Nothing in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall modify or supersede Article IV of the Treaty of January 11, 1943, between the United States of America and the Republic of China for the Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights in China and the Regulation of Related Matters or the paragraph relating to that Article in the exchange of notes accompanying that Treaty.

4. The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall have full power to dispose of personal property of every kind anywhere within the territories of the other High Contracting Party, by testament, donation or otherwise and their heirs, legatees or donees, being persons of whatever nationality or corporations or associations wherever created or organized, whether resident or non-resident and whether or not engaged in business within the territories of the High Contracting Party where such property is situated, shall succeed to such property, and shall be permitted to take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and to retain or dispose of it at their pleasure, exempt from any restrictions, taxes or charges other or higher than those to which the heirs, legatees or donees of nationals of such other High Contracting Party are or may hereafter be subject in like cases. The nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall be permitted to succeed, as heirs, legatees and donees, to personal property of every kind within the territories of the other High Contracting Party, left or given to them by nationals of such other High Contracting Party or by nationals of any third country, and shall be permitted to take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and to retain or dispose of it at their pleasure, exempt from any restrictions, taxes or charges other or higher than those to which the nationals, corporations and associations of such other High Contracting Party are or may hereafter be subject in like cases. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to affect the laws and regulations of either High Contracting Party prohibiting or restricting the direct or indirect ownership by aliens or foreign corporations and associations of the shares in, or instruments of indebtedness of, corporations and associations of such High Contracting Party carrying on particular types of activities.

5. The nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall, subject to the exception in paragraph 2 of Article X, receive treatment, in respect of all matters which relate to the acquisition, holding, leasing, possession or disposition of personal property, no less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be received by nationals, corporations and associations of any third country.

ARTICLE IX

The nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall be accorded within the territory of the other High Contracting Party effective protection in the exclusive use of inventions, trade-marks and trade names, upon compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, if any, respecting registration and other formalities which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities: unauthorized manufacture, use or sale of such inventions, or imitation or falsification of such trademarks and trade names, shall be prohibited, and effective remedy therefor shall be provided by civil action. The nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall be accorded throughout the territory of the other High Contracting Party effective protection in the enjoyment of rights with respect to their literary and artistic works, upon compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, if any, respecting registration and other formalities which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities; unauthorized reproduction, sale, diffusion or use of such literary and artistic works shall be prohibited, and effective remedy therefor shall be provided by civil action. In any case, the nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy, throughout the territories of the other High Contracting Party, all rights and privileges of whatever nature in regard to copyrights, patents, trademarks, trade names, and other literary, artistic and industrial property, upon compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, if any, respecting registration and other formalities which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities, upon terms no less favorable than are or may hereafter be accorded to the nationals, corporations and associations of such other High Contracting Party, and, in regard to patents, trademarks, trade names and other industrial property, upon terms no less favorable than are or may hereafter be accorded to nationals, corporations and associations of any third country.

ARTICLE X

1. The nationals of either High Contracting Party residing within the territories of the other High Contracting Party, and the nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party engaged in business or in scientific, educational, religious or philanthropic activities within the territories of the other High Contracting Party, shall not be subject to the payment of any internal taxes, fees or charges other or higher than those which are or may hereafter be imposed by laws and regulations enforced by the duly constituted authorities upon the nationals, corporations and associations of such other High Contracting Party. Moreover, in the case of corporations and associations specified in the preceding sentence, such taxes, fees or charges shall not be imposed upon or measured by any income, property, capital or other criterion of measurement in excess of that reasonably allocable or apportionable to the territories of such other High Contracting Party.

2. The nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall not be subject to the payment of any internal taxes, fees, or charges imposed by laws and regulations enforced by the duly constituted authorities within the territories of the other High Contracting Party other or higher than those which are or may hereafter be imposed upon the nationals, residents, corporations and associations of any third country, except that the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any advantage in respect of internal taxes, fees or charges which is or may hereafter be granted to the nationals, residents, corporations or associations of any third country, either (a) pursuant to legislation extending the same advantage to all countries, or to the nationals, residents, corporations or associations thereof, on the basis of reciprocity, or (b) in a treaty or other agreement concluded with such third country for the avoidance of double taxation or the mutual protection of revenue.

ARTICLE XI

Commercial travelers representing manufacturers, merchants and traders domiciled in the territories of either High Contracting Party shall, on their entry into and sojourn in the territories of the other High Contracting Party and on their departure therefrom, be accorded treatment no less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to commercial travelers of any third country in respect of customs and other privileges and, subject to the exception in paragraph 2 of Article X, in respect of all taxes and charges of whatever denomination applicable to them or to their samples.

ARTICLE XII

1. The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall, throughout the territories of the other High Contracting Party, be permitted to exercise liberty of conscience and freedom of worship and to establish schools for the education of their children, and they may, whether individually, collectively or in religious or educational corporations or associations, and without annoyance or molestation of any kind by reason of their religious belief or otherwise, conduct religious services and give religious or other instruction, either within their own houses or within any other appropriate buildings, provided that their religious and educational activities are not contrary to public morals and that their educational activities are conducted in conformity with the applicable laws and regulations, if any, which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities.

2. The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall be permitted within the territories of the other High Contracting Party to bury their dead according to their religious customs in suitable and convenient places which are or may hereafter be established and maintained for the purpose, subject to the mortuary and sanitary laws and regulations, if any, which are or may hereafter be enforced

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3. Places of worship and cemeteries shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

ARTICLE XIII

With respect to that form of protection granted within the territories of either High Contracting Party by the applicable laws establishing civil liability for bodily injuries or for death, and giving to relatives or heirs or dependents of an injured person a right of action or a pecuniary compensation, such relatives or heirs or dependents of the injured person, himself a national of either High Contracting Party and injured within any of the territories of the other High Contracting Party, shall, regardless of their alienage or residence outside of the territory where the injury occurred, enjoy the same rights and privileges as are or may hereafter be granted under like conditions to nationals of such other High Contracting Party.

ARTICLE XIV

1. The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall be exempt from compulsory military or naval training or service under the jurisdiction of the other High Contracting Party, and shall also be exempt from all contributions in money or in kind imposed in lieu thereof.

2. During any period of time when both of the High Contracting Parties are, through military or naval action in connection with which there is general compulsory military or naval service, (a) enforcing measures against the same third country or countries in pursuance of obligations for the maintenance of international peace and security, or (b) concurrently conducting hostilities against the same third country or countries, provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply. However, in such an event the nationals of either High Contracting Party in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, who have not declared their intention to acquire the nationality of such other High Contracting Party, shall be exempt from military or naval service under the jurisdiction of such other High Contracting Party if within a reasonable time prior to their induction for such service they elect, in lieu of such service, to enter the military or naval service of the High Contracting Party of which they are nationals. In any such situation the High Contracting Parties will make the necessary arrangements for giving effect to the provisions of this paragraph.

3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to affect the right of either High Contracting Party to debar from acquiring its citizenship any person who seeks and obtains exemption in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article.

ARTICLE XV

The High Contracting Parties reaffirm their adherence to a program of purposes and policies, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, designed to bring about an expansion of international trade on a broad basis, and directed to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment and monopolistic restrictions in international commerce.

ARTICLE XVI

1. In all matters relating to (a) customs duties and subsidiary charges of every kind imposed on imports or exports and the method of levying such duties and charges, (b) the rules, formalities, and charges imposed in connection with the clearing of articles through the customs, and (c) the taxation, sale, distribution or use within the country of imported articles and of articles intended for exportation, each High Contracting Party shall accord to articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the other High Contracting Party, from whatever place arriving, or to articles destined for exportation to the territories of such other High Contracting Party, by whatever route, treatment no less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to like articles the growth, produce or manufacture of, or destined for, any third country. If the Government of either High Contracting Party requires documentary proof of origin of imported articles, the requirements imposed therefor shall be reasonable and shall not be such as to constitute an unnecessary hindrance to indirect trade.

2. With respect to the matters referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the nationals, corporations and associations, vessels and cargoes of either High Contracting Party shall be accorded, within the territories of the other High Contracting Party, treatment no less favorable than is or may hereafter be accorded to the nationals, corporations and associations, vessels and cargoes of any third country. In all matters relating to (a) customs duties and subsidiary charges of every kind imposed on imports or exports and the method of levying such duties and charges, (b) the rules, formalities, and charges imposed in connection with the clearing of articles through the customs, and (c) taxation within the country of imported articles and of articles intended for exportation, the nationals, corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party shall be accorded, within the territories of the other High Contracting Party, treatment no less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to the nationals, corporations and associations of such other High Contracting Party.

3. No prohibition or restriction of any kind shall be imposed by either High Contracting Party on the importation, sale, distribution or use of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the other High Contracting Party, or on the exportation of any articles destined for the territories of the other High Contracting Party, unless the importation, sale, distribution or use of the like article the growth, produce or manufacture of all third countries, or the exportation of the like article to all third countries, respectively, is similarly prohibited or restricted.

4. If the Government of either High Contracting Party imposes any quantitative regulation on the importation or exportation of any article, or on the sale, distribution or use of any imported article, it shall as a customary practice give public notice of the total quantity or value of such article permitted to be imported, exported, sold, distributed or used during a specified period, and of any change in such quantity or value. Furthermore, if either High Contracting Party allots a share of such total quantity or value to any third country, it shall allot to the other High Contracting Party, with respect to any article in which the latter has an important interest, unless it is mutually agreed to dispense with such an allotment, a share based upon the proportion of the total quantity or value supplied by, or in the case of exports a share based upon the proportion exported to, the territories of such other High Contracting Party during a representative period, account being taken in so far as practicable of any special factors which may have affected or may be affecting the trade in that article. The provisions of this paragraph relating to imported articles shall also apply in respect of limitations upon the quantity or value of any articles permitted to be imported free of duty or tax, or at a specified rate of duty or tax.

ARTICLE XVII

1. Laws, regulations of administrative authorities and decisions of administrative or judicial authorities of each High Contracting Party pertaining to the classification of articles for customs purposes or to rates of duty shall be published promptly in such a manner as to enable traders to become acquainted with them. Such laws, regulations and decisions shall be applied uniformly at all ports of the respective High Contracting Parties except as is or may hereafter be otherwise specifically provided for in statutes of either High Contracting Party with respect to the importation of articles into its insular territories and possessions.

2. No administrative ruling by the government of either High Contracing Party effecting advances in rates of duties or charges applicable under an established and uniform practice to imports originating in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, or imposing any new requirement with respect to such importations, shall as a general rule be applied to articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the other High Contracting Party already en route at the time of publication thereof in accordance with paragraph 1; provided that, if either High Contracting Party customarily exempts from such new or increased obligations articles entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during a period of thirty days after the date of such publication, such practice shall be considered full compliance with this paragraph. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to administrative orders imposing anti-dumping duties, or relating to regulations for the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, or relating to public safety, or giving effect to judicial decisions.

3. Each High Contracting Party shall provide some procedure, administrative, judicial or otherwise, under which the nationals, corporations and associations of the other High Contracting Party, and importers of articles the growth, produce or manufacture of such other High Contracting Party, shall be permitted to appeal against fines and penalties imposed upon them by the customs authorities, confiscations by such authorities and rulings of such authorities on questions of customs classification and of valuation of articles for customs purposes. Greater than nominal penalties shall not be imposed by either High Contracting Party in connection with any importation by the nationals, corporations or associations of the other High Contracting Party, or in connection with the importation of articles the growth, produce or manufacture of such other High Contracting Party, because of errors in documentation which are obviously clerical in origin or with regard to which good faith can be established.

4. The Government of each High Contracting Party will accord symathetic consideration to such representations as the Government of the other High Contracting Party may make with respect to the operation or administration of import or export prohibitions or restrictions, quantitative regulations, customs regulations or formalities, or sanitary laws or regulations for the protection of human, animal or plant life or health.

ARTICLE XVIII

1. Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of either High Contracting Party, imported into the territories of the other High Contracting Party, shall be accorded treatment with respect to all matters affecting internal taxation no less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to like articles the growth, produce or manufacture of such other High Contracting Party.

2. Articles grown, produced or manufactured within the territories of either High Contracting Party in whole or in part by nationals, corporations and associations of the other High Contracting Party, or by corporations and associations organized or participated in by such nationals, corporations and associations, shall be accorded within such territories treatment with respect to all matters

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affecting internal taxation, or exportation from such territories, no less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to like articles grown, produced or manufactured therein in whole or in part by nationals, corporations and associations of the High Contracting Party within the territories of which the articles are grown, produced or manufactured, or by corporations and associations organized or participated in by such nationals, corporations and associations. The articles specified in the preceding sentence shall not in any case receive treatment less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to like articles grown, produced or manufactured in whole or in part by nationals, corporations and associations of any third country, or by corporations and associations organized or participated in by such nationals, corporations and associations.

ARTICLE XIX

1. If the Government of either High Contracting Party establishes or maintains any form of control of the means of international payment or of international financial transactions, it shall accord fair and equitable treatment to the nationals, corporations and associations and commerce of the other High Contracting Party with respect to all aspects of such control.

2. The Government establishing or maintaining such control shall impose no prohibition, restriction or delay on the transfer of payment for any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the other High Contracting Party which is not imposed on the transfer of payment for the like article the growth, produce or manufacture of any third country. With respect to the rates of exchange and with respect to taxes or charges on exchange transactions, articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the other High Contracting Party shall be accorded treatment no less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to like articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any third country. The provisions of this paragraph shall also extend to the applications of such control to payments necessary for or incidental to the importation of articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the other High Contracting Party. In general, any such control shall be administered so as not to influence to the disadvantage of the other High Contracting Party the competitive relationship between articles the growth, produce or manufacture of such other High Contracting Party and like articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any third country.

3. In all that relates to the transfer of profits, dividends, interest, payments for imported articles, and of other funds, to loans and to any other international financial transactions, either between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties or between the territories of the High Contracting Party the Government of which establishes or maintains the control referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and the territories of any third country, the Government establishing or maintaining the control shall accord to the nationals, corporations and associations of the other High Contracting Party treatment no less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to its own nationals, corporations and associations, and no less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to the nationals, corporations and associations of any third country which make or receive like transfers and loans, and which are parties to like transactions, between the territories of the same two countries. Moreover, the Government establishing or maintaining such control shall accord to the nationals, corporations and associations of the other High Contracting Party, in all that relates to any such transfers, loans and other transactions between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties, treatment no less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to the nationals, corporations and associations of any third country which make or receive like transfers and loans, and which are parties to like transactions, between the territories of the High Contracting Party the Government of which establishes or maintains the control and the territories of such third country. The treatment accorded by this paragraph shall apply to the rates of exchange and to any prohibition, restriction, delay, tax or other charge on the transfers, loans and other transactions covered by this paragraph; and such treatment shall apply whether the transfers, loans and other transactions take place directly or through an intermediary in a country or countries not party to this Treaty. In general, any such control shall be administered so as not to influence to the disadvantage of the other High Contracting Party the competitive relationships between the nationals, corporations and associations of such other High Contracting Party and the nationals, corporations and associations of any third country.

ARTICLE XX

1. If the Government of either High Contracting Party establishes or maintains a monopoly or public agency for the importation, exportation, purchase, sale, distribution or production of any article, or grants exclusive privileges to any agency to import, export, purchase, sell, distribute or produce any article, such monopoly or agency shall accord to the commerce of the other High Contracting Party fair and equitable treatment in respect of its purchases of articles the growth, produce or manufacture of foreign countries and its sales of articles destined for foreign countries. To this end the monopoly or agency shall, in making such purchases or sales of any article, be influenced solely by considerations, such as price, quality, marketability, transportation and terms of purchase or sale, which would ordinarily be taken into account by a private commercial enterprise interested solely in purchasing or selling such article on the most favorable terms. If the Government of either High Contracting Party establishes or maintains a monopoly or agency for the sale of any service or grants exclusive privileges to any agency to sell any service, such monopoly or agency shall accord fair and equitable treatment to the other High Contracting Party and to the nationals, corporations, associations and commerce thereof in respect of transactions involving such services as compared with the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to any third country and to the nationals, corporations, associations and commerce thereof.

2. The Government of each High Contracting Party, in the awarding of concessions and other contracts, and in the purchasing of supplies, shall accord fair and equitable treatment to the nationals, corporations and associations and to the commerce of the other High Contracting Party as compared with the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to the nationals, corporations and associations and to the commerce of any third country.

ARTICLE XXI

1. Between the territories of the High Contracting Parties there shall be freedom of commerce and navigation.

2. Vessels under the flag of either High Contracting Party, and carrying the papers required by its national law in proof of nationality, shall be deemed to be vessels of that High Contracting Party both within the ports, places and waters of the other High Contracting Party and on the high seas. As used in this Treaty, "vessels" shall be construed to include all vessels of either High Contracting Party whether privately owned or operated or publicly owned or operated. However, the provisions of this Treaty other than this paragraph and paragraph 5 of Article XXII shall not be construed to accord rights to vessels of war or fishing vessels of the other High Contracting Party; nor shall they be construed to extend to the nationals, corporations and associations vessels and cargoes of, or to articles the growth, produce or manufacture of, such other High Contracting Party any special privileges restricted to national fisheries or to the products thereof.

3. The vessels of either High Contracting Party shall have liberty, equally with the vessels of any third country, to come with their cargoes to all ports, places and waters of the other High Contracting Party which are or may hereafter be open to foreign commerce and navigation.

ARTICLE XXII

1. The vessels and cargoes of either High Contracting Party shall, within the ports, places and waters of the other High Contracting Party, in all respects be accorded treatment no less favorable than the treatment accorded to the vessels and cargoes of such other High Contracting Party, irrespective of the port of departure or the port of destination of the vessel, and irrespective of the origin or the destination of the cargo.

2. No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports, places and waters of either High Contracting Party upon the vessels of the other High Contracting Party, which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed upon national vessels.

3. No charge upon passengers, passenger fares or tickets, freight moneys paid or to be paid, bills of lading, contracts of insurance or re-insurance, no conditions relating to the employment of ship brokers, of whatever nationality, and no other charges or conditions of any kind, shall be imposed in a way tending to accord any advantage to vessels of either High Contracting Party as compared with the vessels of the other High Contracting Party.

4. Within the ports, places and waters of each High Contracting Party which are or may hereafter be open to foreign commerce and navigation, competent pilots shall be made available to take the vessels of the other High Contracting Party into and out of such ports, places and waters.

5. If a vessel of either High Contracting Party shall be forced by stress of weather or by reason of any other distress to take refuge in any of the ports, places or waters of the other High Contracting Party not open to foreign commerce and navigation, it shall receive friendly treatment and assistance and such supplies and materials for repair as may be necessary and available. This paragraph shall apply to vessels of war and fishing vessels, as well as to vessels as defined in paragraph 2 of Article XXI.

6. In no case shall the treatment accorded to the vessels and cargoes of either High Contracting Party with respect to the matters referred to in this Article be less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to the vessels and cargoes of any third country.

ARTICLE XXIII

1. It shall be permissible, in the vessels of either High Contracting Party, to import into the territories of the other

High Contracting Party, or to export therefrom, all articles which it is or may hereafter be permissible to import into such territories, or to export therefrom, in the vessels of such other High Contracting Party, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges whatsoever than if such articles were imported or exported in vessels of such other High Contracting Party.

2. Bounties, drawbacks and other privileges of this nature of whatever kind or denomination which are or may hereafter be allowed, in the territories of either High Contracting Party, on articles imported or exported in national vessels shall also and in like manner be allowed on articles imported or exported in vessels of the other High Contracting Party.

ARTICLE XXIV

1. Vessels of either High Contracting Party shall be permitted to discharge portions of cargoes at any ports, places or waters of the other High Contracting Partry which are or may hereafter be open to foreign commerce and navigation, and to proceed with the remaining portions of such cargoes to any other such ports, places or waters, without paying other or higher tonnage dues or port charges in such cases than would be paid by national vessels in like circumstances, and they shall be permitted to load in like manner, in the same voyage outward, at the various ports, places and waters which are or may hereafter be open to foreign commerce and navigation. The vessels and cargoes of either High Contracting Party shall be accorded, with respect to the matters referred to in this paragraph, treatment in the ports, places and waters of the other High Contracting Party no less favorable than the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to the vessels and cargoes of any third country.

2. Should either High Contracting Party accord the rights of inland navigation or coasting trade to vessels of any third country such rights would similarly be accorded to the vessels of the other High Contracting Party. The coasting trade and inland navigation of each High Contracting Party are excepted from the requirement of national treatment and are to be regulated according to the laws of each High Contracting Party in relation thereto. It is agreed, however, that vessels of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy within the territory of the other High Contracting Party with respect to the coasting trade and inland navigation treatment as favorable as the treatment accorded to the vessels of any third country. Trade between either High Contracting Party and its insular territories or possessions shall be considered coasting trade within the meaning of this paragraph.

ARTICLE XXV

There shall be freedom of transit through the territories of each High Contracting Party by the routes most convenient for international transit (a) for persons, whether or not they are nationals of the other High Contracting Party, together with their baggage, directly or indirectly coming from or going to the territories of such other High Contracting Party, (b) for persons who are nationals of the other High Contracting Party, together with their baggage, regardless of whether they are coming from or going to the territories of such other High Contracting Party, and (c) for articles directly or indirectly coming from or going to the territories of such other High Contracting Party. Such persons, baggage and articles in transit shall not be subject to any transit duty, to any unnecessary delays or restrictions, or to any discrimination in respect of charges, facilities or any other matter; and all charges and regulations prescribed in respect of such persons, baggage or articles shall be reasonable, having regard to the conditions of the traffic. Except as may hereafter be agreed by the High Contracting Parties with respect to non-stop flight by aircraft, the Government of either High Contracting Party may require that such baggage and articles be entered at the proper custom house and that they be kept in customs custody whether or not under bond; but such baggage and articles shall be exempt from all customs duties or similar charges if such requirements for entry and retention in customs custody are complied with and if they are exported within one year and satisfactory evidence of such exportation is presented to the customs authorities. Such nationals, baggage, persons and articles shall be accorded treatment with respect to all charges, rules and formalities in connection with transit no less favorable than the treatment accorded to the nationals of any third country, together with their baggage, or to persons and articles coming from or going to the territories of any third country.

ARTICLE XXVI

1. Nothing in this Treaty shall be construed to prevent the adoption or enforcement of measures:

(a) relating to the importation or exportation of gold or silver;

(b) relating to the traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war, and, in exceptional circumstances, all other military supplies;

(c) relating to the exportation of national treasures of historical, archaeological or artistic value;

(d) necessary in pursuance of obligations for the maintenance of international peace and security, or for the protection of the essential interests of the country in time of national emergency; or

(e) imposing exchange restrictions in conformity with the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund,* signed December 27, 1945, so long as the High Contracting Party imposing the restrictions is a member of the Fund, provided that neither High Contracting Party shall utilize its privileges under section 3 of Article VI or section 2 of Article XIV of such Agreement in such a manner as to impair any of the provisions of this Treaty.

2. Subject to the requirement that, under like circumstances and conditions, there shall be no arbitrary discrimination by either High Contracting Party against the other High Contracting Party or against the nationals, corporations, associations, vessels or commerce thereof, in favor of any third country or the nationals, corporations, associations, vessels or commerce thereof, the provisions of this Treaty shall not extend to prohibitions or restrictions:

(a) imposed on moral or humanitarian grounds;

(b) designed to protect human, animal, or plant life or health;

(c) relating to prisonmade goods; or

(d) relating to the enforcement of police or revenue laws.

3. The provisions of this Treaty according treatment no less favorable than the treatment accorded to any third country shall not apply to:

(a) advantages which are or may hereafter be accorded to adjacent countries in order to facilitate frontier traffic;

(b) advantages accorded by virtue of a customs union of which either High Contracting Party may, after consultation with the Government of the other High Contracting Party, become a member so long as such advantages are not extended to any country which is not a member of such customs union; or

(c) advantages accorded to third countries pursuant to a multilateral convention of general applicability including a trade area of substantial size, having as its objective the liberalization and promotion of international trade or other international economic intercourse, and open to adoption by all the United Nations.

4. The stipulations of this Treaty do not extend to advantages now accorded or which may hereafter be accorded by the United States of America, its territories or possessions or the Panama Canal Zone to one another, to the Republic of Cuba, or to the Republic of the Philippines. The provisions of this paragraph shall continue to apply in respect of any advantages which are or may hereafter be accorded by the United States of America, its territories or possessions or the Panama Canal Zone to one another, irrespective of any change which may take place in the political status of any of the territories or possessions of the United States of America.

5. The provisions of this Treaty shall not be construed to accord any rights or privileges to corporations and associations engaged in political activities or with respect to the organization of or participation in such corporations and associations. Moreover, each High Contracting Party reserves the right to deny any of the rights and privileges accorded by this Treaty to any corporation or association created or organized under the laws and regulations of the other High Contracting Party which is directly or indirectly owned or controlled, through majority stock ownership or otherwise, by nationals, corporations or associations of any third country or countries.

ARTICLE XXVII

Subject to any limitation or exception provided in this Treaty or hereafter agreed upon between the Governments of the High Contracting Parties, the territories of the High Contracting Parties to which the provisions of this Treaty extend shall be understood to comprise all areas of land and water under the sovereignty or authority of either High Contracting Party, except the Panama Canal Zone.

ARTICLE XXVIII

Any dispute between the Governments of the two High Contracting Parties as to the interpretation or the application of this Treaty, which the High Contracting Parties cannot satisfactorily adjust by diplomacy, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice unless the High Contracting Parties shall agree to settlement by some other pacific means.

ARTICLE XXIX

1. This Treaty shall, upon its entry into force, supersede provisions of the following treaties between the United States of America and the Republic of China in so far as such provisions have not previously been terminated:

(a) Treaty of Peace, Amity and Commerce, signed at Wang Hea, July 3, 1844;

(b) Treaty of Peace, Amity and Commerce, signed at Tientsin, June 18, 1858;

(c) Treaty Establishing Trade Regulations and Tariff, signed at Shanghai, November 8, 1858;

(d) Treaty of Trade, Consuls and Emigration, signed at Washington, July 28, 1868;

(e) Inmigration Treaty, signed at Peking, November 17, 1880;

(f) Treaty as to Commercial Intercourse and Judicial Procedure, signed at Peking, November 17, 1880;

(g) Treaty as to Commercial Relations, signed at Shanghai, October 8, 1903;

(h) Treaty Establishing Rates of Duty on Imports Into China, signed at Washington, October 20, 1920; and

(i) Treaty Regulating Tariff Relations, signed at Peiping, July 25, 1928.

2. Nothing in this Treaty shall be construed to limit or restrict in any way the rights, privileges and advantages accorded by the Treaty for the Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights in China and the Regulation of Related Matters and accompanying exchange of notes between the United States of America and the Republic of China signed at Washington on January 11, 1943.

ARTICLE XXX

1. This Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Nanking as soon as possible.

2. This Treaty shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for a period of five years from that day.

3. Unless one year before the expiration of the aforesaid period of five years the Government of either High Contracting Party shall have given notice to the Government of the other High Contracting Party of intention to terminate this Treaty upon the expiration of the aforesaid period, the Treaty shall continue in force thereafter until one year from the date on which notice of intention to terminate it shall have been given by either High Contracting Party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty and have affixed hereunto their seals.

DONE in duplicate, in the English and Chinese languages, both equally authentic, at Nanking, this fourth day of November, one thousand nine hundred forty-six, corresponding to the fourth day of the eleventh month of the thirty-fifth year of the Republic of China.

PROTOCOL

At the moment of signing this day the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and the Republic of China, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the present protocol which shall have the same validity as if provisions were inserted in the text of the Treaty to which it refers:

1. The provisions of Article II, paragraph 1, shall not be deemed to affect the right of either High Contracting Party to enforce statutes prescribing reasonable requirements concerning the registration of aliens within its territories, it being understood that identity cards which are now or may hereafter be required by the duly constituted authorities of such High Contracting Party shall be valid throughout the entire extent of the territories of that High Contracting Party, and that treatment accorded to nationals of such other High Contracting Party with respect to such requirements shall not be less favorable than that accorded to nationals of any third country.

2. (a). Without prejudice to rights given elsewhere in the Treaty, Article II, paragraph 2, refers only to rights and privileges to be enjoyed by nationals of either High Contracting Party as individuals, and shall not be construed to imply the right of such nationals to form corporations or associations on the same terms as nationals of the other High Contracting Party.

(b.) The words "not forbidden by the laws and regulations enforced by the duly constituted authorities," as used in Article II, paragraph 2, shall be construed to mean such prohibitory laws and regulations as are applicable alike to nationals of the country and to nationals of the other High Contracting Party.

3. Rights in respect of "exploration for an exploitation of" mineral resources as referred to in Article V shall be construed to mean the rights to conduct mining enterprises and operations, as distinct from the ownership by nationals, corporations or associations of one High Contracting Party of interests in corporations or associations of the other High Contracting Party which are or may be engaged in mining operations in the territory of such other High Contracting Party.

4. The provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 1, shall not be construed to limit in any way rights or privileges accorded in other provisions of the Treaty with respect to real or other immovable property.

5 (a). The word "unauthorized," as used in Article IX, shall be construed to mean unauthorized by the owner of the industrial, literary or artistic property in any given case.

(b). The provision in the first sentence and in the second sentence of Article IX, that "effective remedy therefor shall be provided by civil action" shall not be construed to preclude remedies by other than civil action if such remedies are provided for by laws and regulations which are or may hereafter be enforced by the duly constituted authorities.

(c). So long as the laws and regulations of either High Contracting Party do not accord to its own nationals, corporations and associations protection against translations, the provisions of the third sentence of Article IX shall not be construed to obligate that High Contracting Party to accord to nationals, corporations or associations, of the other High Contracting Party protection against translations.

6. Without prejudice to rights which are otherwise enjoyed or may hereafter be enjoyed, the word "grown" as used in Article XVIII, paragraph 2, shall not be construed to confer any right upon nationals, corporations or associations of either High Contracting Party to engage in agriculture within the territories of the other High Contracting Party.

7. The words "international financial transactions," as used in Article XIX, paragraph 3, shall be construed to include importation or exportation of paper money and governmental securities, it being understood that each High Contracting Party retains the right to adopt or enforce measures relating to such importation or exportation, provided the measures do not discriminate against nationals, corporations and associations of the other High Contracting Party in a manner contrary to the provisions of that paragraph.

8. The concluding sentence of paragraph 1 of Article XX shall not be construed to apply to postal services.

9. The words "gold or silver," as used in Article XXVI, paragraph 1, shall be construed to include bullion and coin.

10. Advantages which are or may hereafter be accorded by the United States of America, its territories or possessions or the Panama Canal Zone to one another or to the Republic of Cuba or to the Republic of the Philippines as situated in Article XXVI, paragraph 4, whenever extended to any other country, shall similarly be extended to the Republic of China.

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Cease-Fire Order Attempt To Kill Two Birds With Single Stone

By CHARLES J. CANNING

WITH the fall of Kalgan and the subsequent launching of a series of fairly successful blitz-like offensives by government troops in South Hopei, East Shantung, North Kiangsu and South Manchuria, where a number of important cities and strategical centers have changed hands, public attention seemed to be centered once more upon the military aspect of the China situation. A large body of opinion held that after all it will be on the battlefield, and not at the conference table that a solution to the complicated and delicate China problem will be worked out. Under such circumstances, it is small wonder that the peace talks should have become empty talks, serving the purpose of playing for time.

It is no secret that top government army leaders and the fascist right wing were highly elated with the recent successes in North China and they were reported to have displayed greater confidence in their ability to "run the show" and not to be bothered with the strong plea of the moderate and liberal elements for tolerence, restraint and compromise.

A high-ranking military leader in Nanking was understood to have told a peace negotiator, off the record, of course: "You gentlemen cry peace, but there is no peace. China cannot hope to enjoy internal peace and stability until the Reds have been beaten to their knees and forced to obey the orders of the National government to the letter. You may talk as much as you like and say whatever you please, but we will have our own way all the same."

Gauntlet Tossed Reds

General Chen Cheng, Chief of the general staff, again served a sharp notice upon the public and openly threw down the gauntlet to the Communists when, shortly after the taking of Kalgan by government forces, he issued a public statement in Peiping to the effect that the Nationalist forces could wipe out the Communists in three to six months.

Whether the chief of the general staff really meant what he said or his saber-rattling was only a gesture aimed at applying pressure to the Communists, is a question of personal opinion. What is significant and interesting is that General Chen should have struck a discordant, martial note at a time when the chorus of government and Communist representatives and third party mediators at Nanking and Shanghai was singing the praises of peace. This serves to indicate in what direction the political wind in Nanking is blowing. It seems that the worshippers of brute force and the protagonists of the "play tough with the Communists" policy are having the upper hand.

However, in spite of the recent developments in the military situation and the virtual bogging down of peace negotiations, we are still inclined to believe that in the last analysis the China problem must be solved by political means and through political channels.

Annihilation Impossible

The reasons are quite simple. For one thing, it is now pretty well agreed on all sides, regardless of political beliefs and affiliations, that under present conditions neither the Kuomintang nor the Communist Party is in a position to "annihilate" its opponent by force. The Nationalists with their superior American-trained and American-equipped fighting machine may succeed in ousting the ill-equipped and poorly-trained Reds from the leading cities, coastal ports, strategical centers and railway lines, but it would be an obviously impossible task to crush the armed Reds once for all, to say nothing of knocking the Communist Party out of existence.

As many competent observers, both foreign and Chinese, have repeatedly pointed out, the rapid growth of the Chinese Communists in the past 20 years from an obscure small group of parlor socialists and starry-eyed idealists into a well-organized fighting political party exercising a powerful political influence, is attributed in no small measure to bad government, foul politics and economic mismanagement in China. Lots of people have joined the Communists simply because they were fed up with the existing state of affairs and wanted a change. The Communist Party happened to be a political party, which stood and fought for a new order. Therefore, many people who were against the intolerable status quo cast in their lot with the Communists for better or for worse.

Gilding The Lily

It would be mere wishful thinking to talk of wiping out the Reds without taking the political factor into serious consideration. The bitter experience of the costly, long-drawn-out "bandit-suppression campaigns" in Kiangsi and the Japanese "mopping up operations" against the Reds teaches that fighting the Reds presented a political as well as military task of the first magnitude. As early as the late 20s, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, it will be recalled, had thought it desirable and imperatively necessary to adopt his well-known "30 percent military and 70 percent political" policy in fighting the Reds. Now as then it is in the political field that the outcome of the struggle will be finally decided.

The government forces have recently scored a series of brilliant successes and captured several strategic centers from the Communists. But a careful examination of the situation seems to indicate that the whole picture isn't as rosy as it has been painted, even from a purely military point of view.

So far as military strategy and tactics are concerned, the weakening and, if possible, complete annihilation of the enemy strength is just as important as, and in certain cases more important than, the capturing of cities and towns. To knock the enemy out of action in a decisive battle, even if no cities have been taken, is better strategy than the mere capturing of towns and letting the enemy beat a successful retreat in force.

It is therefore highly interesting to see how many Communist divisions have been wiped out in the recent bloody fighting in North China. Government spokesmen and military communiques gave only the names of cities captured from the Communists and very seldom stated the number of Communist casualties and prisoners. According to qualified military observers, this silence is quite significant.

Details Significant

In contrast to the government's silence on this point, the Communists have claimed several victories, and in each case gave the names of high-ranking government army officers who had been killed or taken prisoner as well as the number of men and guns captured. An AFP dispatch from Nanking dated Nov. 6 quoted Communist spokesman Mei Yi as saying that during October the Communists put out of action eight government brigades, thus bringing the latest figure of government losses up to the end of Obtober to 33 brigades, or 320,000 to 350,000 men. According to spokesman Mei, this figure represented about one-sixth of the entire government strength.

In the absence of accurate information, it is extremely difficult for us outsiders to judge these claims and counter-claims. But it may be fairly safe to say that in spite of their recent successes the government forces have not yet succeeded in striking staggering blows at the main body of the Communist troops.

On the other hand, things are not going well for the Communists, either. The recent military setbacks and reverse cannot fail to have affected the political and military position of the Communists. Having been ejected from leading urban towns and railways they held, the Communists are likely to resort once more to their favorite hit-and-run guerrilla tactics by carrying out endless nuisance raids on government positions breaking up railway and highway communications, and wiping out isolated government units in the hope of wearing down the strength of the government.

But it must be pointed out that the process of "wearing down" an enemy is a long and slow one and lots of things may happen in the intervals. So it would be equally foolish and idle to talk of overthrowing the Kuomintang and the National Government by force of arms.

What's At Stake Today

Moreover, as the situation now stands, both the Kuomintang and the Communists Party have much to

gain and very little to lose if peace is restored throughout the country. The reasons are not far to seek.

For the Kuomintang, the continuation and spread of civil warfare will mean increased inflation, heavier military expenditures, further intensification of the economic crisis, more rapid bankruptcy of industries and agriculture, deepening of the process of mass unemployment and impoverishment, growing social discontent and unrest, etc. Needless to say, all the above-mentioned factors will constitute handy and powerful weapons for the Communists to use in attacking the Kuomintang and fanning the flames of revolution. A period of internal peace and stability, however, is sure to lead to better times and a happier life for the mass of people and the prestige and position of the national government would be considerably strengthened.

The same is true of the Communists. For the Communists, the continuation of internal fighting will mean more destruction of lives and property, a greater drain on their limited material resources and perhaps more suffering and privation for the people. Although some people have accused the Communists of engaging in wanton destruction in order to "sow the seeds of revolution," it is beyond our comprehension how the Communists can ever hope to build up their much-heralded new order of neo-democracy on rubble heaps of utter ruin. Restoration of peace would enable them to hold what they have and to build up their strength.

Peace To Benefit All

Considering what has seen said in the preceding paragraphs, it seems only fair to say that neither of China's two major political parties can hope to "finish" its adversary by force and that both of them stand to gain once peace is restored in China.

This simple truth is becoming more and more patent to the public at large as evidenced by editorial comments in neutral and non-partisan newspapers and publications and in third-party journals

An old Chinese proverb says, "The players themselves are often prejudiced and perplexed, but the outsider sees the best of the game." The simple truth which is patent to the outsider seems obscure to the two parties concerned. That's why they still prefer to "fight it out" on the field of battle instead of straightening out their differences at the conference table and working out some sort of compromise acceptable to both sides in a spirit of give-and-take.

But it is only a question of time before they will have to face the facts as they are and to recognize the above-mentioned simple truth. It's to be hoped that the time may be not far distant.

The highly interesting latest development in the military situation is the government's issuance of a cease-fire order on the eve of the opening of the much-mooted National Assembly. This order is a very clever political as well as strategic move, one which will greatly strengthen the position of the government and place the Communists at a serious disadvantage.

From the military point of view, the government forces, having captured in their recent attacks in North China a good number of strategically-located cities from the Communists, are badly in need of a period of "respite" to consolidate their newly-gained positions, to strengthen their over-stretched precarious lines of communication and to make adequate preparations before any fresh large-scale offensive can be launched. The cease-fire order will give the government forces the necessary respite and at the same time make it extremely embarrassing and difficult, if not utterly impossible, for the Communists to conduct counter-offensives. Should the Communists do so, they would be accused of breaking the peace. Freedom of action on the part of the Communists and their counter-offensives in the next several months, as disclosed by Communist spokesmen Mei Yi in Nanking, would be greatly handicapped.

From the political point of view, the cease-five order serves a very useful political purpose. Since the National Government has decided on the convocation of the National Assembly on November 12, it would be a bad show if the assembly should meet amidst the roar of guns. Some kind of peace is necessary, even for appearances' sake.

"Killing 2 Birds . . ."

Besides, as is well known, some third party and non-partisan leaders have indicated their willingness to participate in the National Assembly on condition that the National Government issue a cease-fire order before the opening of the assembly. For the past several weeks, the government has left no stone unturned to persuade third party leaders and non-partisan celebrities to take part in the National Assembly, because the presence of these leaders and celebrities will be very useful in whitewashing the "one-party-affair" character of the assembly and in refuting the opposition's accusations.

With their request for the issuance of a cease-fire order accepted, some third party leaders and non-partisan delegates can no longer object to participation in the assembly.

In the words of a competent political commentator, the cease-fire order is killing two birds with one stone.

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Hundreds Of Students Expelled For "We Demand Peace" Parades

By FRANK L. TSAO

ALONG with the full-fledged development of the civil strife in China which has dragged the country into an unprecedentedly critical position, the student activities in this metropolis have gradually and steadily entered a new stage.

Reviewing the events of the past several months when a struggle between light and darkness, democracy and dictatorship has been in full swing throughout the country, we may easily find that the Chinese students, youthful and energetic in all fields, have been ruthlessly struck by the anti-democratic elements, as they tried to save their beloved nation from a total political split as well as an economfc collapse. They tried to yell for an immediate cessation of the civil war and a peaceful settlement of all the impending problems in accordance with the Political Consultative Council resolutions. Through touching words and unflinching actions, they loudly appealed to the conscience and reason of both the contending parties.

Yet, they failed—not only because they are comparatively young and simple, but also because they have been impeded in their actions on many sides.

Hundreds Dismissed

As attested by various articles and letters to the editor appearing in the local newspapers last August and September, the Chinese students were dismissed from the schools by the hundreds without any sound or just reason. If there was any explanation given, it was, to put it plainly, wholly political.

They were dismissed chiefly because they had taken part in the peace campaigns, such as the demonstrations on January 13 and June 23, in which thousands of local students participated to demand the realization of peace and democracy as promised by the unanimously-passed PCC resolutions.

More than 300 students of the Utopia Middle School were discharged on the ground that they did not attend the final examination, then being held, and instead took part in the parade. The students argued that no one could possibly sit down and learn while the sound of gunfire of the civil war was piercing the hearts of millions of our compatriots. They should help to put a stop to the civil strife before they could silently resume their studies. When their arguments proved futile, they asked for makeshift test, but were flatly refused.

"Patriotism A Crime?"

Another outstanding example showing that "patriotism is a crime," is the dismissal of 200 students from the Shanghai Middle School for Girls after the anti-civil war parade last June. All the girls who took part in the demonstration were asked to quit the school so as to keep the school "safe and secure." There were altogther 400 students in school, but the authorities preferred to discharge 50 percent of their students, mostly their best students, as indicated by their past records, and take in a lot of low-standard students

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in order to keep the school "safe and secure." But as to the students who took part in the anti-Russian campaign last March, they are still sitting on their benches, listening to lectures of their beloved teachers, "safe and secure."

There is nothing better regarding this phenomenon than the explanation given by the principal of another middle school, who told the parents of three graduates why she could not issue diplomas to three victims despite their complimentary records: "Your daughters are not worthy of entering the colleges. They are dangerous and helpless. The best way to deal with them is to get them married off quickly and put them in the kitchen."

She forgot that if they were "dangerous" in whatever sense you may imagine, it would be much more dangerous to put them in the kitchen with knives and fire around them.

Thus, politically and ideologically, the hopeful students were badly hit. But coming to the economic phase, the question becomes more obscure and complicated.

Economic Problem, Too

Many people say that one of the main reasons why the Chinese students are more easily inclined to the left is due to their constant poverty and the consequent economic struggle. Most of the college students have to work for their tuition fee, laboratory charges and even their own livelihood. They bear their hardships sturdily, and place their hopes and dreams on a rosy future. If society lets them live, they will also let society carry on its own business.

But since the beginning of this year, they have gradually discovered that society would not leave them alone, unhampered. Often in the past, the students used to solve their tuition fee problems through raising of funds by successively launching the so-called "Student Aid Movement," by selling badges to the citizens, or by sponsoring a charity bazaar.

Old Shanghailanders could easily recall how these poor students, thousands and thousands of them, scattered at all the thoroughfares and amusement centers in the city and persuaded the pedestrians and entertainers to buy their badges and coupons, at a time when the economic depression of this city was far less serious than at the present moment.

Such movements, beneficial not only to the students but also to the nation as a whole, were, however, suppressed by the authorities on the ground that these charitable campaigns had not been registered, with the local authorities concerned.

Drive "Taken Over"

And then, from June to September this year, the authorities concerned tried to "take over," among other things, this colossal task of raising a fund of $1,500,000,000 in order to meet the demands of the 12,000 registered students.

As facts always remain facts, this project failed in the end—so sadly that the majority of the students were driven out of school. They would have raised the fund themselves if they had been allowed to, through their own ingenuity and device, as fully demonstrated by the experience of the past Student Aid Movements. Instead their invaluable spontaneity and initiative were killed when the project was "taken over."

It may sound strange to foreigners that a wholly economic drive by this much-needed generation of the nation met such a horrible fate in the land where the sound of the Four Freedoms still reverberates in the air. This, nevertheless, shows how many ounces of democracy there are in this war-stricken country at present.

Liberal Teachers Ousted

As to the students who have been fortunate enough to "survive" the political and economic "purges," the problems confronting them are still many. Along with the "purge" of the students, a large number of their beloved teachers and professors with liberal inclinations were forced to quit, and they do not know what will happen to the rest in the near future.

Commodity prices mount by leaps and bounds to unprecedented heights, and they have no idea how much the tuition fee for the coming term will be should they with difficulty survive the present stormy sets. Factories and firms are closing down one after another owing to the pressure of huge imports and the existence of the civil war, and the students are constantly afraid that one day their fathers and brothers, or other guardians, will be thrown out of employment like so many other unfortunates.

And above all, they have to worry over the question of how to deal with those letters of intimidation which they recently received from unknown quarters, warning them against their activities.

No Freedom From Fear

"My friend," these letters begin sarcastically, "we must advise you once more that from now on, you should care for your own business and not involve yourself in political affairs. Otherwise, something might happen to you, or even, you might lose your life." Again sarcastically, this letter was signed by a so-called "Promotion of Democracy and Freedom Association."

The Chinese students are young in age, but if you actually—and not superficially—contact them, you will be surprised to find how old and war-battered they are. They wish they could be freed from all sorts of economic or political worries and struggles, but life has taught them that without peace, democracy and prosperity, they will sooner or later be driven to their end. They are now beginning to realize this through their own experiences—long and painful experiences by which they all the better understand how significant and essential it is that the nation safeguard the "Freedom from Want" and "Freedom from Fear" advocated by the greatest American statesman, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Events Here Watched By Chinese In NWI

THE little Dutch territories of Surinam, Curacao and Aruba, in the Netherlands West Indies, have become the home of small but prosperous Chinese communities who, although thousands of miles away from their native land, watch with great interest developments at home, both political and economic.

The majority of the Chinese resident in this part of the Western Hemisphere is concentrated at Paramaribo, capital of Surinam, or the Netherlands Guiana, as it is known. Others live in Willemstad, capital of Curacao, where they own general supply stores and restaurants. One of the best known eateries in this part of the world is a Chinese restaurant at Willemstad, frequented by American, British and Dutch residents.

The first Chinese arrived in the islands some time in 1863 to work on the planations but in time most of them drifted into the towns to set up their own enterprises. Today, most of the Chinese there have never seen their native country, having been born and bred in their adopted land.

The natural resources of Surinam were at the disposal of the United Nations war effort, and although the territories are insignificant in size, almost 65 percent of the bauxite needed by the United States was supplied by them. Curacao and Aruba refined more than half the oil used by the Allies in their struggle against the Axis. Most of the oil came from neighboring Venezuela, which possesses no large ports or her own, and Curacao and Aruba were used both as refining and exporting centers.

Throughout the war the Allies heavily garrisoned these strategic islands.

North China Fur Trade Has Fallen On Evil Days; High Wages Factor

By S. E. SHIFRIN

Tientsin, Nov. 7.

THE story of North China's present fur trade is another instalment in the serial of frustrations of China's exporters. "North China's fur trade is no different from other trades in the area. Only when communications are restored and hostilities cease can a real trade revival be expected." This summing up by a prominent local fur trader just about expresses trade opinion. At the moment, with the fur collecting about to begin, prospects of the local fur trade are none too bright.

At the moment there exists a price differential from 20 to 50 percent between local quotations and offers from New York, America's fur trading center. Advices reaching here from the States also indicate that Chinese furs, after four years of absence, are out of fashion there. But this seems to be the least of the fur traders' worries. While not saying it in so many words exporters here seem to feel that the trade's enemy number one are still the high prices prevailing here. As to the swing of fashion they seem to be confident that popular demand can be steered again in the right direction—towards Chinese furs.

"Boom" Shortlived

With buyers eager to get the furs practically at any price, fortunes were made by owners of the first shiploads of Chinese furs sent to the U.S.A. right after the end of the Pacific War. But the novelty wore off and the bottom started dropping out of the market, assisted by keen competition from other countries eager to sell furs and secure much-needed foreign exchange. Fur exporters unlucky enough to have unsold stocks of furs on hand at one time were in a position to realize from the sale of some pelts only 50 cents on the dollar, for what it cost them.

The supply side at the moment of writing looks anything but clear. Most fur collecting centers are either isolated from Tientsin or cut off from the surrounding districts. This is not to say that furs do not trickle through. Fur traders here assert that they do, even though in small quantities. After the last drop in prices it is thought that many Chinese country collectors lost too much money and were forced out of the fur business.

Kalgan, Kansu Exports

With the fall of Kalgan it may be thought that more furs will be coming in, but there is a hitch to that. Long-haired furs caught in that locality are not fashionable now, apart from the fact that communication with the surrounding areas is barely restored and it is also unknown what stock piles are available for export in Kansu province. Fur traders say that should Harbin fall into the hands of the Central troops, it may make available for export large stocks of furs and open up a large fur pelt producing area, but then again nobody is willing to take any bets as to the size of the stock piles which may or may not be there.

Prospects for this season are conditioned by many "Ifs." First and foremost among these is—if prices here will fall.

There is also the question of the quantities of furs that will be able to reach the coastal cities from the interior. Apart from the communication and other difficulties even at the prevailing prices, unacceptable as they are to the American buyers, the Chinese peasant-trapper gets for a pelt a fraction of what he got for it in prewar years in terms of foodstuffs and other necessities—and that is a pretty poor incentive for better hunting. The market at present is under the sign of declining prices but this might make Chinese dealers hold out, and since there are no fur stock piles comparable to those accumulated during the Japanese occupation, this may have a great influence on the volume of exports. There also seems to be a belief among Chinese traders that this year's fur collections will be less than last year's.

Market At Standstill

Fur exporters declare that the fur market here is almost at a complete standstill now and no trade revival is expected at least until February, and that given lower prices. Especially hard hit are manufactured furs of the plates variety (for instance, kid and lambskin plates), for which labor costs account for 66 percent of the cost price, and make lower prices conditional and dependent upon a decrease of present high labor costs which is nowhere in sight.

In prewar years furs, raw and manufactured, were exported to the U.S.A. to the tune of roughly US$6,000,000 a year. This year during July-October only about US$800,000 worth of kolinski, lamb, kid, weasel, kidskins, lambskins, and other pelts were exported, with no wolf or marmot pelts shipped at all. According to a conservative estimate this represents roughly US$400,000 worth of furs at prewar prices. The period under review is out of season but taken as a indication of trend the exports are equal to only 20 percent as compared with the average monthly export in prewar days.

Domestic Demand Low

During the Pacific War an internal demand for furs was developed. People in North and even Central China cities, especially Shanghai, were educated to wear fur coats. In some cases, it is claimed, the Shanghai market is in a position to quote higher prices than the U.S. market, but some fur traders here assert that recently there has been very little turnover of furs even on the domestic market.

Old China Hands

Dr. J. H. Jordan, M.C., pre-Pearl Harbor Commissioner of Public Health of the former Shanghai Municipal Council, is serving with the Allied Control Commission in the British zone of Germany, according to word just received here by friends. Dr. Jordan is connected with the public health division of the British occupation authorities.

Another popular former Shanghai medico, Dr. E. G. Gauntlett, C.B.E., D.S.O., who long was connected with the Shanghai General Hospital, is now in private practice in Braintree, Essex, according to letters from England.

Alfred Kohlberg of New York, a regular visitor to China during the last 30 years, was in Shanghai this week on his first post-war business trip to this city. Mr. Kohlberg is president of Alfred Kohlberg, Inc., New York, which specializes in Chinese textiles. Mr. Kohlberg also is honorary treasurer of the American China Policy Association. He flew here from San Francisco via Manila by PAA and PAL and plans to return also by air.

H. J. Timperley, popular Australian newspaperman who long has been a China hand, was host at a cocktail party at the Cathay Hotel on Wednesday, when he said goodbye to many Shanghai friends. Mr. Timperley has resigned as acting director of CNRRA's public relations department to go to the United States, where he is to take up the post of chief Public Relations Officer of the United Nations Organization.

A. S. Henchman, former "taipan" of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation here, who has retired both from Wayfoong and the Far East, now resides at Lewes, in Sussex, England. A great racing enthusiast, Mr. Henchman also will be remembered for his entries in the Shanghai Champions of prewar days.

N. L. Sparke, long Master of the as yet unresurrected Shanghai Paper Hunt Club, is a resident of the same district of Sussex as Mr. Henchman, letters to friends here report. And, as is only to be expected, the veteran paper hunter still is going strong riding to hounds.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, retired octogenarian president of St. John's University, was feted last week at a reception tendered by alumni of the famous Shanghai institution with which he was associated for so many decades. The large social hall at St. John's was filled to overflowing with Johanneans who turned out in force to pay their respects to the Grand Old Man of the University.

The British Residents' Association of Shanghai last week met to elect its officers for the coming year. James Ballard was elected chairman of the general committee, J. A. Bonnyman vice-chairman, while H. E. Arnhold, F. J. Horman-Fisher, W. B. Rigden and B. W. Talbot were elected to the executive committee.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Nationwide Split Believed In Sight Despite Assembly Postponement

FOLLOWING the tense days preceding the opening of the National Assembly set for November 12, Communist spokesmen in Nanking declared that the convening of this body "unilaterally" would signify a "total national split." Last minute efforts were expended by third party representatives and eventually the Assembly was postponed for three days—to yesterday, Friday, November 15—by a last minute decision of Generalissimo Chiang.

While there were reports that this postponement might be prolonged, the initial reaction to the three-day delay was that it would draw some third party delegates into participation in the Assembly. It was even said that the Democratic League would participate if the Assembly were postponed until December 1.

The Communists remained adamant on their stand vis-a-vis the Assembly which is to adopt the nation's constitution. "It makes no difference to us if the Assembly is postponed three days, three weeks, or three years," a Communist spokesman declared. "We insist upon the observance of the PCC conditions."

Opinion on the validity of the Assembly convened without fullscale third-party and Communist representation was divided. According to UP "there is considerable amount of sympathy with the viewpoint of the Communists that there can in fact be no real National Assembly until peace is restored and the one-party Kuomintang Government reorganized on a broader and more representative basis."

Other quarters declared that it was impossible to solve outstanding problems in three days when they had not been solved through months of negotiations.

The cease-fire ordered by the Generalissimo to take effect at noon on November 11, failed to produce any appreciable change in the civil war operations. An AP report datelined Peiping, November 12, said that a number of places were captured by the Nationalists prior to the deadline, but observers opined that it was improbable that word would get around the Communist positions quickly enough to prevent fighting from taking place after the cease-fire deadline.

In the background of the Assembly activities, General Chou En-lai, Communist negotiator, agreed to attend the informal sessions of the military Committee of Three, allegedly "to discuss a permanent peace." A Yenan broadcast, meanwhile, charged that the Generalissimo's cease-fire order was "unilateral" and designed to lend time for preparing another offensive, this time against the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border region, where Yenan is situated.

On November 10, it was learned that the Generalissimo asked Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan to complete the reviewing of the Draft Constitution, in "accordance with the letter and spirit of the Three People's Principles."

* * *

PHILIPPINES

IN spite of official declarations to the effect that the Hukbalahap peasant forces in the Philippines were so badly mauled by Government troops that they were about to surrender, recent reports indicate that the Huks are far from exterminated and ready to give up.

In the middle of October, a force of about 400 Hukbalahaps captured a town in Neuva Ecija. Strong units of the Philippine Army and civilian guards were rushed to Pantabangan. In another district of the territory which has become known as Huklandia, in Central Luzon, these peasant forces offered stiff resistance to MP contingents.

Luis Taruc, Huk leader, was reported captured at least half a dozen times, but is not currently incarcerated and his whereabouts are unknown.

Posters have appeared in Manila streets attacking the Bell Bill, which is aimed at giving equal rights to Philippine and American citizens in the development and exploitation of natural and industrial resources. "Parity Means Slavery," and "Reject the Bell Bill," these posters insisted.

The Government is currently training a reserve force to reach the strength of 500,000 officers and men in 10 years' time to supplement the regular army as a means of strengthening national defense. This measure appears to be particularly necessary with reports that eight Moro organizations were preparing to stage an armed rebellion in different parts of the islands, besides the civil war operations against the Huks.

On the international scale, the unexpected stand of some of the Filipino delegates at the General Assembly caused officials to admit that there was no defined foreign policy which these delegates could follow. This lack of coordination became evident when Senator Mariano J. Cuenco startled the Assembly's Political and Security Committee by praising Salazar's regime as "a model government which has brought the Portuguese people assurance, prosperity and wellbeing."

On another occasion President Manuel Roxas issued a statement denying the charge made by Russia's *Pravda* that the Philippines are still America's colony.

There are signs that the present Government is trying to extricate itself from past unequal treaties with the United States, for Vice President Elpido Quirino has asked Paul V. McNutt, U.S. Envoy, to terminate the agreement which grants the Commodity Credit Corporation a purchase monopoly on all copra and coconut oil at ceiling prices.

In Manila, Mayor Valriano Fugoso issued an ultimatum to 3500 striking employees to return to work within 24 hours on pain of dismissal. He declared the strike illegal. The strikers were discharged the next day.

* * *

EUROPE

HOW the "go left" movement spreads in Europe was last week best illustrated by a statement of Premier of Portugal Antonio Salazar. The present Portuguese regime has been dubbed dictatorial by Russia and Portugal's membership in the UN has been opposed. Now, Salazar has come out with a denunciation of "democracy as being a failure" and praised Soviet Russia's achievements in peace and in war.

It is also stressed that praise of the Soviet Union such as contained in the premier's speech had "never before been permitted in the Portuguese press."

* * *

In France, the elections to determine the membership of the National Assembly, brought victory to the Communist Party, but not enough of a majority for it to become the dominant party in ruling the country in the first permanent Government since the war. The official returns gave the Communists 27.8 percent of the votes, or 171 seats, the Popular Republican Movement 26 percent with 160 seats, and the Socialists 17 percent with 93 seats. The remaining ballots went to some dozen minor parties.

Thus, the results indicate that the Communists gained a large number of votes since the June 2 elections, with special emphasis on the industrial centers. In Paris, they received 11 seats out of 32, while in the Seine Department they gained 24 out of 56.

It was said that Maurice Thorez, leader of the Communists, would ask

for the premiership of France, and observers declared that the Communist victory in France would be beneficial to the Soviet Union in the Big Five deliberations should a Communist replace Georges Bidault.

* * *

From little Albania the United States withdrew its representative, reportedly because the American mission was unable to achieve the aims for which it was originally sent there. The American move was taken "in view of the continued unwillingness of the Albanian regime to resume its multilateral commitments and obligations (entered into before Italy invaded Albania) and which are in no instance of an onerous character."

* * *

There were indications that the controversial Trieste issue could be solved when it was reported that Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist, returned from a meeting with Tito and declared that the latter was willing to let Italy have Trieste in exchange for Gorizia in the port's hinterland. The Italian Cabinet rejected Tito's proposal to let Yugoslavia have Gorizia, but appreciated his desire to let Italy take over Trieste. In spite of this apparent deadlock, there were hopes that Tito's offer could eventually pave the way to an agreement.

6 German War Crimes Suspects Acquitted

SIX Germans, among them Wolfgang Schenke, who unsuccessfully sued Walter Rundle on charges of criminal libel, were acquitted this week by the U.S. Military Commission in the warcrimes trial of 27 Germans charged with espionage activities after the Japanese surrender. Herbert Glietsch, Johannes Otto, Ernst Woermann, Wilhelm Stoller and Elgar von Randow were the five others found not guilty.

Lt. Col. Jeremiah O'Connor, chief of the U.S. prosecution, announced that all those dismissed "would be held for appropriate action," meaning that other Allied nations may wish to prosecute these men since "in at least some instances the dismissed are allegedly members of Nazi organizations convicted in the Nuremberg trials and may be returned to Germany to face charges there."

The Military Commission dismissed charges against the six on a defense motion to dismiss the war crimes charges against all 27 defendants on the ground that the provisions of the German surrender terms did not apply to them, that the acts charged against them did not constitute violations of these terms, and that the prosecution had not produced sufficient evidence to convict them.

Chinese Naval Cadets Left For Britain

SIX hundred Chinese naval cadets left Shanghai for training in the United Kingdom aboard the Empress of Australia, currently serving as a British troopship.

Of these, 200 were dispatched from Nanking, where they received 18 months' preliminary training at the Submarine Training Corps, while the rest were trained at the Naval Training Corps here. The majority of the cadets enlisted prior to V-J Day in Chungking when the Youth Volunteer movement got under way.

The trainees are under the command of Teng Chao-hsian, who is concurrently captain of the cruise. One of the company commanders is Lieutenant S. C. Tsien, who was trained by the Royal Navy and served with it for four years during the war in Europe, where he participated in engagements against Axis naval forces.

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Present Trade Boom To End By 1949

DUE to the great need for relief and rehabilitation materials and supplies throughout the world, with the United States being the only nation sufficiently strong economically to supply these goods, there are prospects that the present trade boom will last for some time. The majority of American economists, both Government and private, agree that it is liable to terminate by 1949, when this pent-up demand will be filled and rebuilt factories start producing their own goods.

Today, with world trade reaching and passing the US$2,000,000,000 mark per month, and the United States supplying half of the world's exports, there is considerable optimism for the next two years. By 1949, however, loans granted by the United States will be due and the prospects then will either be to fall back on private financing or to curb trade. For as it is, the United States at present is supplying both the major portion of the goods and the money with which to pay for them.

British Exports Up

Britain is making a special effort to forge ahead in the trade sphere and already has succeeded in raising her exports by 20 percent above her prewar levels. This is being done, however, at the expense of home demand. To get along without the income from investments abroad, which had to be sold during the war, Britain has now to export far more than before the war.

Countries like France and Belgium are typical of the trade position most European nations find themselves confronted with today. These two countries import much more than they ever did, exporting at the same time from 50 to 35 percent less than they did in the '30s.

Much Uncertainty

There is a large element of uncertainty in the future of world trade. There is uncertainty over the American ability to avoid a major depression once factories abroad start producing their own products and American factories start piling up surpluses after home demand is filled.

There is a certain amount of uncertainty about the ability of debtor nations to pay back what they borrowed from the United States.

All this adds up, according to prominent American economists, to the odds being against a continuance of the present trade boom much beyond another two or three years. They see the end of the boom in 1949.

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, chief of the United States General Staff, is planning to retire as soon as he can, the unofficial service publication *Army Times* reported this week. The paper said the general is irritated by the apparent lack of a clearcut White House policy toward the army, particularly in connection with fiscal matters. It is well known that the Army has no idea how much it will be allowed to spend next year and this affects planning, the paper said.

W. H. Donald, 71, advisor to the Generalissimo and friend of China, died November 9 in the Country Hospital here.

Penicillin Exports Up In United States

PENICILLIN, the wonder drug, which has been under the control of the Civilian Production Administration, is exported in ever increasing quantities from the United States and by August exports exceeded domestic sales, setting phenomenal foreign trade records. According to the Foreign Commerce Weekly, penicillin is the only American product to sell twice as much in oversea markets as at home.

In July, 1946, the Civilian Production Administration allocated 1,350,000,000,000 units of injectable penicillin for export, which is 13,350,000 vials of 100,000 units each, and constituted 6,350,000 vials more than was set aside for sale in the United States. This export allocation had a dollar value of US$8,750,862, augmented by US$913,241 worth of other penicillin products and about US$200,000 worth of bulk penicillin. Today, exports have passed the US$10,000,000 level.

This export sale constitues more than 10 times the export sale of all drugs and medicines from the United States in an average month of 1938.

The sale of penicillin expands as foreign physicians learn the knack of penicillin therapy. In areas where dollar exchange is short, penicillin has used a much larger share of exchange than any other product outside of food.

The French Government said early this week that it intends to ask the Big Four Foreign Ministers in New York to postpone until January any discussion of the future of Germany. The request was an outgrowth of this week's elections, which gave the French Communists victory over Premier Georges Bidault's MRP Government and establishing the former as the nation's leading party.

W. H. Donald Was Hero Of Sian In 1936

(*Concluded from page* 315)

Dec. 21. Forty-six aides-de-camp and secretaries killed while defending the Generalissimo in Sian, according to eyewitness.

Dec. 21. Japanese Ambassador Kawagoe called on Foreign Minister Chang Chun, inquiring of the Sian situation.

Dec. 22. Wang Ching-wei, who had been recuperating in Europe, sailed from Italy for China, having been summoned back by the National Government after the Sian crisis.

Dec. 22. Generals Liu Shih and Ku Chu-tung appointed commanders-in-chief of Eastern and Western route armies of Punitive Expeditionary Forces.

Dec. 23. Chihsui in Shensi captured by government troops.

Dec. 23. Hostilities suspended three days at request of T. V. Soong.

Dec. 23. Standing Committee of the Central Political Council and Judicial Yuan President Chu Cheng Acting Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the C.E.C. in the absence of General Chiang Kai-shek.

Dec. 24. Gen. Chiang spent Christmas eve in rebel headquarters at Sian.

Dec. 24. Government forces closing in on Weinan. All tracks and bridges east and west of town damaged.

Dec. 25. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was released and arrived safely at Loyang at 6.30 p.m. in a Boeing plane.

Dec. 25. Whole nation rejoiced at news of release of Generalissimo.

* * *

In his capacity as advisor, Donald spark-plugged many other events in Chinese politics. By 1939 he had become an aging man and retired to Tahiti, a South Pacific island, where he planned to write his memoirs, a job he never began. In 1941, at the request of Mme. Chiang, Donald was again on his way to China, which then was locked in a death struggle with Japan. Unfortunately the Pacific war broke out and the Japanese captured him at Manila, where he was interned until rescued by American paratroops at Los Banos early last year.

Ill and 50 pounds underweight he retreated again to Tahiti to recuperate, but the climate did not agree with him. Subsequently, a special plane arranged for by Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang took him to Honolulu, where he was found to have contracted cancer of the lung.

When he learned that the end was approaching, Donald requested that he be taken to China at the beginning of this year. And here in the land which he so loved and to which he devoted the greater part of his life in helping forge a new nation, he now lies in peace.

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

ALTHOUGH the elections in the United States monopolized the news and editorial pages of American periodicals last week, some papers devoted space to the discussion of the recently concluded Sino-American Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, signed at Nanking by Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh and Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart.

* * *

TREATY

THE *Beaumont* (Texas) *Enterprise* said the treaty is something which should make Americans proud, for it removes the last trace of American extraterritorial rights in China. This Chinese-American treaty signifies to the Chinese people and to all other Asiatics, as well as to peoples everywhere, that the American Government has no intention of trying to exploit for selfish reasons any Asiatic country or its people.

"In strife-torn China, with a weak and corrupt government when the extrality treaties came into force, such Occidental nations as the United States, Great Britain and France had some justification for contending that the personal safety and legal rights of their nationals could not be adequately protected by China. Nevertheless, that arrangement was from the start an invasion of Chinese sovereignty."

The *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent in Washington wrote: "The five-year treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation which the United States and China signed is intended to cement already close Sino-American relations. It is not, however, a sudden political move to bolster up the Nationalist Government for, as State Department officials explain, its terms have been slowly evolving for more than six months. It may have the effect of emphasizing American interest and concern for a peaceful, united and democratic China. But its fruits cannot be realized until peace comes to China. It is thus to the benefit of both factions in China and to the United States that unity and peace be achieved if the treaty's advantages are to be realized."

* * *

GOP VICTORY

MOST American newspapers, while differing on the factors which brought about the Republican landslide, agree that in a situation in which the President faces an opposition party majority in Congress both parties must give extraordinary cooperation.

At the same time, newspapers in America were agreed that the election results will have no radical influence on U.S. policy abroad or in any way alter America's attitude toward the United Nations.

However, some papers agreed that there is liable to be a certain isolationist trend in U.S. economic policy, but pointed to factors contributing to a continuation of the present programs.

The *New York Times* wrote: "As the most important single result of the elections, we face for the first time in 16 years a situation in which an American President will be confronted two months from now by an adverse party majority in Congress. It is a situation which has arisen only infrequently in American political history, and it is obviously a situation fraught with special strains and difficulties."

The paper called for "close consultation on all major issues" between the two parties, "moderation on both sides and generous cooperation in the national interest."

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* warned that he who considers the election a wholesale denunciation of the Roosevelt regime will find himself badly mistaken. Neither is the election a repudiation of American foreign policy, which has been bipartisan since before the framing of the UN Charter, the paper declared.

"No doubt it would be well to reassure other nations, which cannot be expected to understand the intricate workings of American democracy and the operation of the American mind, that this is true."

The *New York Post* thought the election results not a mandate against Democratic objectives, but only a mandate against Administration inefficiency. "Franklin Roosevelt," the paper wrote, "and his New Deal still occupy a high place in the American outlook.

"The Republicans must realize that we cannot afford bickering or stalemate. The decisions that the United States must make, at home and in foreign policy, are each fraught with the greatest meaning. There can be no retreat. The American people repudiated somnolence and confusion. Neither will they stand for the reaction of paralyzing contention. The way is still forward."

The *Richmond* (Virginia) *Times-Dispatch*: "The Republicans still are committed to full cooperation with the United Nations. Indeed, as matters stand, about the only way they can fail to land the presidency two years hence is by getting on the wrong side of the foreign affairs issue. It seems certain that they will not take that risk."

The *New York Herald-Tribune* said that the tasks of the next two years are not those of deep divisions of policy. "They are tasks of reconversion, restoration, of regularizing the results and assimilating the lessons of the past tremendous years."

The Philadephia Record wrote: "The treaty does and should emphasize our friendship with China's Central Government. State Department officials were quick to explain that the treaty has no political significance. The treaty supersedes nine previous treaties including the original Treaty of Peace, Amity and Commerce signed on July 3, 1844. There wasn't much real amity then. We are making amends for past wrongs in China."

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What Chinese Papers Say . . .

THE Sino-American treaty was vehemently criticized last week in the local press. Among other commentaries were editorials on the National Assembly and the 29th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

• • •

TREATY

THE *Chiao Sheng Pao*, expressing the feelings of Overseas Chinese, declared that the new Sino-American treaty of friendship and trade once again gives China a semi-colonial status, and reestablishes the prestige of a foreign power on Chinese soil.

The treaty appears to be "reciprocal" on paper, but in fact benefits the United States alone, the paper declares. The fact that a country as strong as the United Kingdom appears to hesitate to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States of similar tenor due to fear of the latter's overwhelming economic strength, the paper says, should be enough evidence that the high-sounding phrases of the "principles of equality and most-favored nation treatment" are mere delusion.

In conclusion, the *Chiao Sheng Pao* declares that the United States is in need of just such a treaty to promote her colonial policy in this country, while for the Chinese Government this pact is a necessary step to obtain economic support from Uncle Sam.

The independent and at times conservative *Ta Kung Pao*, quoting a Government source as saying that the Sino-American Treaty will serve as a blueprint for other commercial treaties to be concluded between China and other foreign countries, deplores the fact that the new treaty "places China in a colonial status for another 100 years, just as the Sino-British Treaty of 1842 did."

Commenting on its workability at present, the paper declares that the Immigration Law which is still in existence in the United States, coupled with China's economic backwardness, hinders the new treaty from doing any good to the nation's economic situation.

Discussing the text, the *Ta Kung Pao* points out that almost in every article the clause pertaining to the "most favored nation" treatment can be found. "Though the principle is nominally reciprocal, it will still be unilateral in practice, much the same as during the 100 years since 1842."

"This is another unequal treaty," the paper asserts.

The liberal *Wen Wei Pao* carried two editorials charging the Government with secret negotiations with the United States and complains of the Government's apathy toward the national industries.

"The national industries," it declares, "will very soon suffer a final collapse. By and by we shall have only American, bureaucratic and compradore capital and their subordinates."

As to the political background and significance of the treaty the *Wen Wei Pao* reminds its readers of the sale of surplus American goods with relation to the civil war.

The *Shang Pao* (*Commercial Daily*), usually consistently critical of the Government's financial and economic policies, this time hails the latest move of the Government, and voices agreement with the official point of view that equality and reciprocity are fully realized in the terms of the new treaty.

• • •

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

RAISING the question of the National Assembly, the *Ta Kung Pao* inquires as to whether that body should be convened without further procrastination and answers "yes" with regard to ending the "political tutelage stage" of the National Revolution.

Since the Kuomintang has the majority of seats in the National Assembly, the *Ta Kung Pao* declares, its convocation will give political advantages to that party.

"Without the participation of the other parties," the editorial continues, "convocation is still possible, and there will be even less controversy among the delegates. But unity and democracy will only be a dream if such a one-party meeting takes place."

Commenting on the present "dragging political situation" the *Wen Wei Pao* points out that in the end the crux of the problem lies in the divergent opinions between the government and opposition leaders regarding the following points:

(a) The opposition insists that according to the PCC agreements the Executive Yuan should be made responsible to the Legislative Yuan, whereas the Government does not accept this;

(b) In order to pledge the execution of the PCC resolutions, the Communists and the Democratic Leaguers demand 14 seats in the State Council, which would give them a kind of "veto power," while the Government is willing to grant them only 13 seats.

The only way out, the *Wen Wei Pao* asserts, is to call the Steering Committee of the PCC into session and thus seek a solution to the above two problems.

The only alternative to this measure, the paper concludes, is the convocation of a unilateral National Congress and a final and overall national split.

• • •

ANNIVERSARY

Hailing the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, the *Ta Kung Pao* lauds the efforts of the Soviet Government which have transformed an economically backward Russia into a modern, industrial state. The paper declares that the isolationist tendencies of the USSR can be attributed to the behavior of some other countries, and urges the Soviet Union to "maintain her revolutionary and righteous tradition and be a spiritual leader to a new world of liberty and equality."

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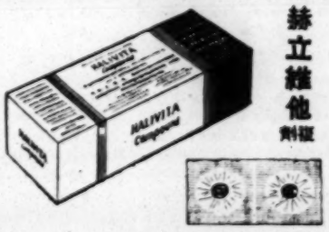

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EVENTS IN BRIEF

More than 70 students and post-graduate doctors of the Chuan Medical School at Taiyuan, Shansi, have completed a three-month course of instruction and practice in modern techniques in obstetrics and gynecology under UNRRA Obstetrician and Gynecologist Dr. Elsie M. Terry, of London, England.

* * *

UNRRA's China office employs 3883 persons of 28 nationalities, most of whom are Chinese, American and British. Many of the 1393 employees from foreign countries draw nominal salaries from UNRRA as they are still being paid by their original employers.

* * *

The U.S. Air Force revealed development of a new B-36 heavy bomber capable of carrying an atomic bomb to any inhabited region of the world and returning home without refueling. It has a total range of 10,000 miles with a 1000-pound load, and a speed of 300 mph.

* * *

Prime Minister Clement Attlee was reported to have said that Britain intends to retain compulsory military service in the British Isles for an indefinite period. Eighteen-year-olds will be required to undergo 18 months of compulsory training, while the reserves five years.

* * *

Tens of thousands of people were killed and 300,000 rendered homeless in Hopei when it was hit by an earthquake a few months ago, according to the province's two delegates to the National Assembly. They asked the government to make a CNC$330-billion grant for relief and a loan of $7-billion to rehabilitate the devastated areas.

* * *

State Department approval for a new U.S. naval cruise in the eastern Mediterranean has opened the way for an eventual round-the-world flight of B-29 superforts, which it previously disapproved, Washington sources said last week. They added that the State Department could not afford to be accused of favoring the Navy in staging shows of might to back up its foreign policies.

* * *

America informed the Hungarian Government that 147 ships of the latter's river fleet held in the U.S. zones in Germany and Austria will be returned to Hungary shortly. The U.S. in an earlier note to Russia said that no river craft would be returned to their owners before an agreement on freedom of movement of ships on the Danube was reached.

* * *

Ground work for Big Four talks on the German peace treaty late this month was being prepared last weekend, as hopes rose that the Trieste question might be near solution. The first step of preparation was taken by Lt. Gen. Lucius Clay, deputy governor of the U.S. zone in Germany, who arrived at Washington to begin merger talks with the British.

* * *

The French Ministry of Public Works, in reviewing its postwar accomplishment on reconstruction work, reported last week that 5886 out of 6700 highway bridges and all 2600 railway bridges and 70 tunnels destroyed during the war had been rebuilt. Among other figures was that France's merchant fleet, reduced to 850,000 tons, now reached a total of 1,250,000 tons.

The British Military in Singapore still retain 24,000 Japanese, who surrendered after V-J Day, as laborers and coolies. The British repatriated 20,000 Japanese prisoners of war to Japan in the last 12 months. It was estimated that it will take more than a year before the last Japanese could be sent home.

* * *

Ships flying the Japanese flag will not be allowed to enter China ports in the future, according to Dr. T. V. Soong. Local shipping circles, however, have requested that Chinese ships be allowed to enter Japanese waters in a petition to Dr. Soong which has not yet been answered.

* * *

The movement to return China's capital to Peiping was this week reported gaining momentum, as several manifestoes by lawyers, newspapermen and members of other liberal professions were issued in that city. One of their reasons for the choice is that Peiping is located at the cross-roads between North China, Mongolia and Manchuria, thereby being better suited for fostering a policy of national unification.

* * *

After two months of trial of 33 defendants charged with organized theft of 4000 bags of CNRRA rice in Hongkong, three were given prison sentences last week. Due to lack of evidence the other defendants were discharged.

* * *

Trafficking in opium has increased in Hongkong due to immigrants from the interior of China. In September, 62 cases were detected, as compared with 12 in March. This also indicated that for the first time in the history of Hongkong smoking and trafficking in opium have become illegal, Chinese papers here comment pointedly.

* * *

A novel attempt to commit suicide was made by Fu Feng-in, 33-year-old wife of a Hangchow silk merchant, when she swallowed a one-carat diamond Monday after a quarrel with her husband's concubine. She was declared out of danger after treatment at a local hospital.

* * *

The Pacific mandated islands over which the U.S. is seeking to retain control contain no formidable chain of bases, nor is any such chain planned, according to high U.S. Navy officers. With the exceptions of Saipan and Guam most of the bases are now rusting and crumbling into uselessness, they added.

* * *

Jap Government request for permission to allow photographers and newsmen to accompany the first whaling expedition to the Antarctic since the surrender was rejected by SCAP early this week. It was estimated that the catch will yield some 26,000 metric tons of whale meat and oil for hungry Japan.

* * *

Fighting has ceased on most fronts in Indonesia following last week's cease-fire order issued jointly by the British, Dutch and Indonesian authorities after a three-week consultation. Governor General Hubertus van Mook announced this week. Mook in his announcement pleaded for sincerity and honesty between the Dutch and Indonesian leaders to achieve lasting cooperation. Meanwhile, Dutch troops took over Sumatra and Palembang without incident.

Szechuen Province Asks Conscription Halted

THE Szechuen Provincial People's Political Council and local Government recently cabled the Central Government, asking for a postponement of conscription in that province but to date have received no reply, the *Ta Kung Pao* reports from Chengtu. This lack of answer from the central authorities has caused the various hsien and districts to send urgent messages to the provincial authorities, urging them to obtain a reply from the Government.

They base their contention that conscription should not be conducted in Szechuen Province on the following points:

(a) Szechuen Province made the greatest contribution to the war of resistance and almost 1,000,000 able-bodied Szechuenese joined the army. Now that the war is over, the people of this province "should be given a chance to take a rest."

(b) Hardly any recruits who left their homes in wartime have returned. If men are urgently needed by the authorities, they should firstly conscript those who are already "abroad."

(c) Since banditry is conspicuous in a number of localities of Szechuen, the "competent authorities should organize these enlisted able-bodied men for the purpose of defending their own villages."

War Claims Here Total CNC$1200 Billions

CHINESE and foreigners in the Shanghai area suffered war losses estimated at CNC$1,200,000,000,000, according to claims filed against Japan with the Shanghai Municipal Government. These claims have been forwarded by the SMG to the War Reparations Commission of the Executive Yuan which is to take up the matter with the Allied authorities.

Only a few local foreign firms and individuals have filed their claims with the SMG and not through their consulates. Among these, however, are included the Shanghai Power Co., Shanghai Telephone Co., National City Bank and the Shanghai Waterworks.

It is said that the claims presented against the Japanese represent only a fraction of the war losses sustained by Shanghailanders. A large number has failed to file any claims although local Chinese papers carried notices inserted by the Municipal Government.

Japs Devastate NEI

IN the three years that the Japanese practised their "co-prosperity sphere" policy, they reduced the Netherlands East Indies from a land of plenty to a food deficiency country.

Between 1942 and 1945, the coffee output dropped by 95 percent, tea cultivation was wiped out entirely, and the rice yield dropped to about half the normal annual figure of 2.000,000 tons.

Who's Who in China

HAN LI-WU, educational worker and government official; born at Chuchow, Anhwei, February 1902; B.A., University of Nanking, 1924; research student, University of London, England, 1925-1928; honorary fellow in political science, University of Wisconsin, U.S.A., 1928-1929, M.A., 1928; returning to China, appointed editor, Examination Yuan, 1929; editor-in-chief, Editorial Bureau, Examination Commission, 1930; reseach professor, University of Nanking, 1930-1932; professor and head of Department of Political Science, National Central University, 1931; named director, Board of Trustees for the Administration of the Indemnity Funds Remitted by the British Government, 1931-1934; nominated member of People's Political Council, 1938-1944; member, Chinese Goodwill Mission to Burma, 1941; member, Chinese Goodwill Mission to United Kingdom, 1943-1944; appointed administrative vice-minister, Ministry of Education, spring 1944; political vice-minister of education since October, 1946; Mr. Han is now concurrently director, Board of Trustees for Sino-British Education and Cultural Endowment Fund; chairman, Sino-American Cultural Service; standing member, Board of Directors of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives; secretary-general, Sino-British Cultural Association, and vice-chairman, Coordination Committee, United China Relief; address: 11a Lang Ya Road, Nanking.

Mr. Han Li-wu
（武立杭）

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

ARTHUR VANDENBERG, Republican Senator from Michigan, told the United Nations at Lake Success, N.Y., that they could count on the wholehearted cooperation of the United States in the quest for peace regardless of the political regime in Washington. His speech before the UN Budgetary Committee was the first direct declaration of American policy since the GOP victory last week.

* * *

ROBERT WARNER, former lieutenant of the United States Navy, charged with being a member of a world-wide smuggling ring, was arraigned for trial aboard the USS Jason. Warner has been in custody since August, when reports were received of his smuggling activities. About a month after his arrest, the Municipal Police Bureau confiscated a parcel of what was said to be contraband cargo addressed to Warner.

* * *

HENRY WALLACE, former U.S. Secretary of Commerce, last week said that it is "in the best interests of the United States that Truman shall continue as president, notwithstanding the fact that he will be faced with a Republican Senate and House of Representatives." Wallace added: "He is preferable to Senator Vandenberg or Secretary of State Byrnes."

* * *

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, replying in the Social Committee of the United Nations to Soviet charges that refugee camps were instrumental in secreting Nazis, pleaded for American-Soviet cooperation in solving the refugee problem. "It is essential to the peace of the world that we wipe out some of our resentment and some of our fears. I hope, as time goes on, that the two great nations may grow to understand each other and accept our different points of view on certain questions," Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

* * *

J. A. THUVY, President of the Malayan Indian Congress, speaking at Kuala Lumpur, asserted that the British Government was pursuing a policy of divide and rule in Malaya. He urged an immediate Malayan Inter-Communal Conference to oppose the Government's plans for that country. He alleged that the British Government was setting one community against another and deplored the veil of secrecy on the current talks between the Government and the various Sultans.

* * *

WONG ONG, Phoenix, Arizona, attorney and grocer, who was elected to the House of Representatives last week, will be the first Chinese to sit in any state legislature in the United States. Wong, a Democrat, defeated Republican Harry Woodley by 1100 votes to 693. He was born near Canton and went to the United States as a child.

* * *

EUGENE MEYER, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, called for greater industrial production and increased world trade as a means of stabilizing peace. "There can be no enduring peace without a decent level of prosperity, just as there can be no prosperity without peace," he declared.

* * *

WILLIAM J. KENNEY, Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Department of Navy, arrived with his party in Shanghai. He is on a tour of American naval bases in the Pacific and was met by Admiral Charles M. Cooke Jr., at Kiangwan airfield. The group then proceeded to Tsingtao and Peiping and is due to visit Nanking later.

* * *

DR. HEWLETT JOHNSON, Dean of Canterbury, published a message in the *London Daily Worker* on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the Russian Revolution in which he said: "Multitudes in many lands are forever grateful to the Soviet Union not only for smashing Hitler's army, but also for proving beyond all possibility of doubt the power, beneficence and stability of the socialist order of society."

* * *

FANG YIN, commander of the First Fleet of the Chinese Navy, has been appointed commander of the new Shanghai Navy Base Command which is now in the process of organization, *Central News* reported. The Navy Base Command here is being organized to replace the Shanghai Operational Command of the Navy Headquarters. Wei Chi-ming has been appointed deputy chief of staff.

* * *

MAHATMA GANDHI departed from his consistent principle of non-violence last week when he advised minority members from Eastern Bengal to fight "unto death when attacked." Speculation is rife as to whether Gandhi's order will increase bloodshed or restrain the attackers.

* * *

PATRICK J. HURLEY, former US. Ambassador to China, conceded victory in New Mexico to Dennis Chavez, the incumbent, in his Senate fight in the recent elections, without waiting for more than half of the votes to come in.

* * *

PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN was last week urged to resign by Represenative Luther Patrick (Dem. Ala.) who joined Senator William Fulbright, (Dem. Ark.) asking the President to name a Republican successor in face of the overwhelming success of the Republican Party recently.

* * *

MRS. VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT may remain in the United States, at the conclusion of the General Assembly of the United Nations, as Indian ambassador to the United States. Mrs. Pandit is very popular in both political and social circles in America. The General Assembly is due to adjourn on December 20.

* * *

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, "unexpectedly and graciously" attended a cocktail party given by Russian Ambassador A. Petrov and Madame Petrov on the occasion of the Soviet October Revolution anniversary, according to *Central News*. Madame Chiang stayed for 20 minutes at the reception, which was considered one "of the best turned-out diplomatic functions in Nanking after the war."

* * *

DAVID C. BERGER, first secretary to the U.S. consul-general at the Embassy in Nanking, has been assigned to Tokyo for duty with the diplomatic section of SCAP. During his 26 years with the State Department, Berger has held posts in China, Washington and South America.

* * *

MOU TUNG, prominent writer and a pioneer of modern Chinese literature, will leave on a tour of the Soviet Union, accompanied by his wife, soon. He has received his papers from the Foreign Affairs Ministry and is now awaiting the Russian vessel s.s. Smolny, which berths here every fortnight.

Central Bank Sells 6000 Gold Bars In Week To Check Rising Trend

DURING the week ending November 9, quotations for gold increased while quotations for stocks and shares dropped. U to Wednesday (November 13) of this week, gold remained firm because of renewed rumors of currency change and foreign exchange revision. Meanwhile, stock quotations firmed up slightly because of the decision of the Exchange to start weekly forward trading as from November 14.

Many factors were responsible for the firm trend of the gold market. Among the important ones were: 1) The high price of gold in the outports especially Tientsin, Taiyuan and Peiping. 2) Worsening of the political situation as the Communists refuse to participate in the National Assembly, which was postponed to November 15. 3) Increasing difficulty of lending out money at high rates of interest because of the failure of numerous industrial and commercial establishments and the eagerness of those who have cash to buy gold in order to preserve the value of their money.

6000 Bars Sold In Week

People know very well that the Central Bank of China would not permit any drastic increase of the gold quotation but they know also that gold prices (though high when compared with quotations in the international market) remain cheap when compared with commodity prices. Fearing that there might be some change in China's foreign exchange rate or China's currency, these people prefer to hold on to gold during the closing months of the current year.

During the week, the Central Bank sold around 6600 bars in order to hold down gold prices and realized CNC$16,000,000,000. Central Bank sales through regular channels during the week were:—

Nov.	4	369 bars at	CNC$2,342,500
„	5	218 „	CNC$2,387,500
„	6	135 „	CNC$2,402,500
„	7	197 „	CNC$2,402,500
„	8	150 „	CNC$2,395,000
„	9	100 „	CNC$2,365,000

(In addition, on November 6 and 7 the Central Bank sold more than 5000 gold bars in the black market.)

One interesting report in the Lien Ho Wan Pao on November 12 declared that China at present has at least 2,000,000 gold bars in America and that the delivered cost of gold to the Central Bank is around US$40. By selling gold at the present black market rate, the Central Bank is making a profit of more than CNC$1,000,000 on each bar!

Greenbacks Quiet

The American bank note market was very quiet during the week with little trading reported. Press reports state that the Customs has been instructed to require all importers to unload their cargo from ships only after the presentation of papers showing that foreign exchange used for payment of the imports had been obtained through the proper channels with the approval of the Central Bank of China. In other words, importers will not be able to make payments in American bank notes for commodities on which they cannot obtain foreign exchange from the Central Bank. If this is strictly enforced, it will greatly reduce the use of and demand for American notes in the Chinese market.

Business remained poor on the Shanghai Securities Exchange, with quotations on all stocks and shares dropping to their current low on November 8. Quotations improved a little when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek issued his third cease-fire order in an attempt to persuade the Communists to participate in the National Assembly. The following table gives the quotations of some of the leading stocks and shares on September 16, when the Exchange was first opened, on October 1 and on November 8:

	Sept. 16 CNC$	Oct. 1 CNC$	Nov. 8 CNC$
Wing On Text	653	805	585
Mayar Silk	4150	4735	2840
Sin Kwang	295	335	212
Ching Fu	283	325	195
Chih Sin	237	245	143
Sin Ho	325	363	272

Future Trading Starts

During the week two brokers, Nos. 205 and 118, withdrew from the Exchange because of poor business and heavy losses. Meanwhile, it was reported that 24 persons had applied for permission to become brokers and it is expected that they will start trading on the Exchange as from December 1.

The following table gives the turnover on the Exchange during the week:

November	4	13,739,700 shares
	5	14,322,500
	6	12,755,000
	7	12,067,500
	8	12,463,300
	9	9,517,800

In the commodity market, Dr. K. C. Wu, Mayor of Shanghai and concurrently Chairman of the Txtile Control Committee, was determined to hold down cotton yarn prices. Although black market transactions continued, the official price remained at CNC$1,750,000 for 20's yarn and as many as 5464 bales of yarn were sold during the week by mills at the official price.

Flour Output 12,000 Bags

Wheat flour mill conditions were not mqch improved as only limited quantities of wheat have been distributed to the mills, which are turning out only 12,000 bags of flour daily. Vegetable oil and peanut oil prices remained high. The following table gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities during the week:

	Nov. 2 CNC$	Nov. 9 CNC$
Gold bars	2,340,000	2,410,000
US Dollars	4,120	4,180
Bond C	1,550	1,480
Wing On Textile	638	620
Ewo Cotton	8,000	7,600
Rice	60,000	58,000
Wheat flour	21,900	20,000
Peanut oil	114,000	117,000
20's Yarn	2,080,000	2,240,000
Raw silk	3,700,000	3,700,000
Artificial slik	3,400,000	3,500,000
Buby Queen Cigarettes	12,800	12,800
Koo Ban soap	47,000	47,000
My Dear matches	580,000	580,000

Court Orders 1000-Fold Prewar Debt Repayment

THE Shanghai Race Club debentures are to be repaid at 1000 times their face value, according to a decision handed down by Judge Hsu Foh-chi in the case of "A.F. Debs and others against the SRC," and its seven stewards at the local District Court. The text of the judgment reads: "The plaintiffs' claims measured by 2000-fold are dismissed. The substituted measurement should be 1000-fold."

The debentures in question were issued by the club in 1934 to repay its loan to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, and of these the plaintiffs purchased CNC$31,300 worth. In August, the stewards of the club filed public notice that the debentures would be redeemed at par with the present Chinese dollar. The holders thereupon filed suit, contending that owing to the depreciation of the dollar and appreciation of the land, which constituted the security for the debenture issue, the debentures should be repaid at not less than 2000 times their face value.

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Local Scribes Protest To PCC Against Curbs

THE Shanghai Magazine Publishers Association recently sent a memorandum to third party representatives of the PCC which declared that "since May, the press and publishing agencies throughout the country have been subjected to systematic suppression and destruction. The scope of this repression and the various means employed are unprecedented."

A lengthy account follows, tracing bans and closures of liberal periodicals since the first daily was closed down in Sian, the 77 periodicals in Peiping, mob attacks on dailies in Canton, 46 journals in Kunming, 20 dailies and magazines "blacklisted" in Chungking, and the 109 periodicals banned here, as reported last August by the *Ta Kung Pao*.

The report told how local newsstands were molested by the police, who carried away copies of periodicals which were not banned. On September 28, the *Wen Wei Pao* reported, 3000 copies of the *Democratic Weekly* were confiscated by the police as soon as they appeared on the stalls.

The memo further pointed out that the authorities in charge of granting registration often purposely delay the issuance of this license in order to be able to clamp down on the periodical in question at the opportune moment under the pretext of "no license."

The association further discussed the publication law, which it termed "absurd," and charged that the Government used it to interfere with the people's freedom of press and speech. The publishers demanded that "all local government, Kuomintang headquarters and military police organs should not be allowed to abuse their powers," and unduly hinder the distribution of printed matter.

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BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Central Trust of China, which has been buying raw silk consistently, has purchased about 5000 piculs of the product and is now negotiating with Australia and European countries for exportation. Of the original plan to buy 10,000 piculs, only half has been purchased because only some 8000 piculs are available on the market, the *Chiao Sheng Pao* reported.

* * *

The Shanghai ferry service will be run by a joint stock company with the capital held by officials and merchants and will be known as the Shanghai Ferry Service, Limited, according to the *Shang Pao*. The properties of the old company were converted into the official contribution of CNC$500,000,000. Other shares will be paid up by Tu Yueh-sen, Chien Hsin-tze and the Bank of Communicatons, the paper said. The company will handle passenger and cargo transporation.

* * *

Strikes in U.S. steel plants, coal mines and other subsidiary industries and shortages of raw materials have kept more than 12,000,000 tons of finished steel off the market this year, the President of the American Iron and Steel Institute declared.

* * *

Plans for a US$20,000,000 laboratory for atomic power research for peace time uses were announced in Washington by the United States War Department last week. The War department has contracted with the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N.Y., for the establishment of a plant as part of a joint government-industry sponsored research program.

* * *

The Government of India announced that China has been granted a quota of 65,000 bales of Indian cotton. Other quotas were as follows: United Kingdom 50,000 bales, Australia 1000 bales, European countries 50,000 bales, United States 15,000 and other countries 13,700 bales. Export licenses for 75 percent of these quotas will be granted to established shippers, while the remaining 25 percent will go to new exporters.

* * *

A gigantic city plan to facilitate communications is being discussed by city planners here, to include a vast network of highways and railways, with highways divided according to artery, auxiliary and district roads, and railways as long-distance and district lines.

* *

In spite of the export drive and curtailed imports, there is still an import surplus of about £25,000,000 to £30,000,000 a month in Britain's visible balance of trade. Britain must increase her exports to 175 percent of prewar volume to enable her to import at prewar levels.

* * *

Japan's shipbuilding facilities and existing tonnages in that country will be investigated by Chow Mou-pah, Director of the Central Dockyards here, whom Dr. T. V. Soong has appointed for that task. The step has been taken reportedly to ascertain Japan's ability to pay her reparations in terms of shipping tonnage.

* * *

The Government of India has cabled the International Monetary Fund establishing the par value of the rupee in terms of gold at .0086357 ounce of fine gold. The par value of the rupee against the pound sterling was set at 1/6d. in 1927.

* * *

Price control, except on rents, sugar and rice, was ordered lifted as from November 10 by President Harry Truman. He said price control in its present form was inefficient and added that the return of freedom in American economy was a sound step which would favor increase in production. He likewise warned that certain articles of which there is a dearth may rise in price.

* * *

American civilian employment in October totaled 57,360,000 persons, as compared with 58,100,000 employed last July. Unemployment in October was estimated at about 1,950,000, on approximately the same level with the two preceeding months. In August 1945, the last month of the war, about 830,000 persons were out of work.

* * *

The United States announced that it would seek specific agreements for reducing tariffs with 18 countries at a trade conference next spring. Assistant Secretary of State William Clayton, who announced the policy, emphasized that he regarded the American trade program as an all-American one with support from both parties.

* * *

The New York office of the Bank of China reported that the American Government will auction 5000 bales of Chinese silk in November. Tientsin bristles were quoted at US$9.25, with shorter bristles being quoted at US$5.50. Buyers offered slightly lower prices, the report said.

* * *

The Great China Aviation Company, a Chinese privately owned enterprise which was closed down in October, has recently been forced to sell part of its equipment valued at CNC$40,000,000, in an effort to pay about 70 percent of wages and salaries due employees.

* * *

The shortage of coal in Tsingtao has reached serious proportions and a ton of the lowest grade coal is quoted at CNC$-500,000. The municipal authorities are planning to import coal from the United States.

* * *

A Nanking Foreign Office spokesman said last week that talks on the Sino-British treaty began seven months ago. The British supplied a draft on June 19 which the Waichiaopu is now studying. He said he hoped that the treaty would be concluded by the end of the year. It is not expected that either Kowloon or Hongkong will be covered by the treaty.

* * *

Soviet economic experts are planning for an average of 100 new factories—either built up from the ground or restored—to start operating every month during the 1946-1950 five-year plan. A total of 5900 major industrial enterprises will be reconstructed or built, signifying that, on an average, one new enterprise will begin operation somewhere in Russia every seven or eight hours.

* * *

A serious business depression is expected at the end of this year, according to a spokesman of the Central Bank of China, the *Sin Wan Pao* said. Many financial, industrial and commercial establishements will "have a hard time" and may have to close down. "However, the healthy and strong ones," the paper said, "organized for the sole purpose of carrying on normal business will have nothing to fear." The spokesman said that the bankruptcy of hoarders and speculators will have a beneficial effect upon the nation.

China's Civil War

As Reported Day By Day In The Press

November 6, 1946

NATIONALIST troops drove south along the Peiping-Hankow Railway from Paoting toward the Wangtu area, 20 miles to the southwest. At the same time Government troops at Shichiachwang, 76 miles southwest of Paoting were driving northward, the *Hsin Min Pao* reported.

Sporadic fighting broke out in North Kiangsu.

* * *

November 7, 1946

The Communists attacked Saimachih, 69 miles northeast of Antung, according to Government sources.

A number of coal trains in North China were wrecked, according to UP from Tientsin.

Nationalist columns entered Liuchuang, 13 miles south of Yencheng in North Kiangsu, 85 miles northeast of Chinkiang, according to the *Hsin Min Pao*.

* * *

November 8, 1946

An AP dispatch from Tientsin said that Chinese Communist troops, retreating across the Manchurian border into Russian occupied Korea were disarmed by Soviet frontier guards. The *Ta Kung Pao* said the Chinese Reds suffered 10 casualties when Soviet border guards opened fire.

* * *

November 9, 1946

Tom Masterson, AP correspondent, reported from Peiping that Government troops attacking the Communist held northern coast of Shantung peninsula began a race against time in order to cut off the Reds' sea route to Manchuria before the cease-fire goes into effect at noon on November 11.

* * *

November 10, 1946

Fighting raged in Shantung province, where Government troops pushed on to Lungkow port, on the northern coast, and reached a point about 20 miles from the town.

There was a dearth of reports on civil war activities due to the approaching deadline of the cease-fire order issued by the Generalissimo to take effect at noon on November 11.

* * *

November 11, 1946

Yenan charged that the Government was preparing for another offensive agains the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border region, where Yenan is situated, with armies being concentrated for the attack.

Reports on the civil war prior to the cease-fire deadline indicated that the Nationalists recaptured the entire northern section of the Peiping-Hankow railway. At the same time, Government troops captured Wangtu, near Shichiachwang, according to AP.

* * *

November 12, 1946

There were no reports of actual fighting going on after the cease-fire deadline of noon on November 11, but AP reported that Nationalist forces had captured a Shantung island, prior to the deadline.

On the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway, Government troops captured Shoukuang, midway between the two cities.

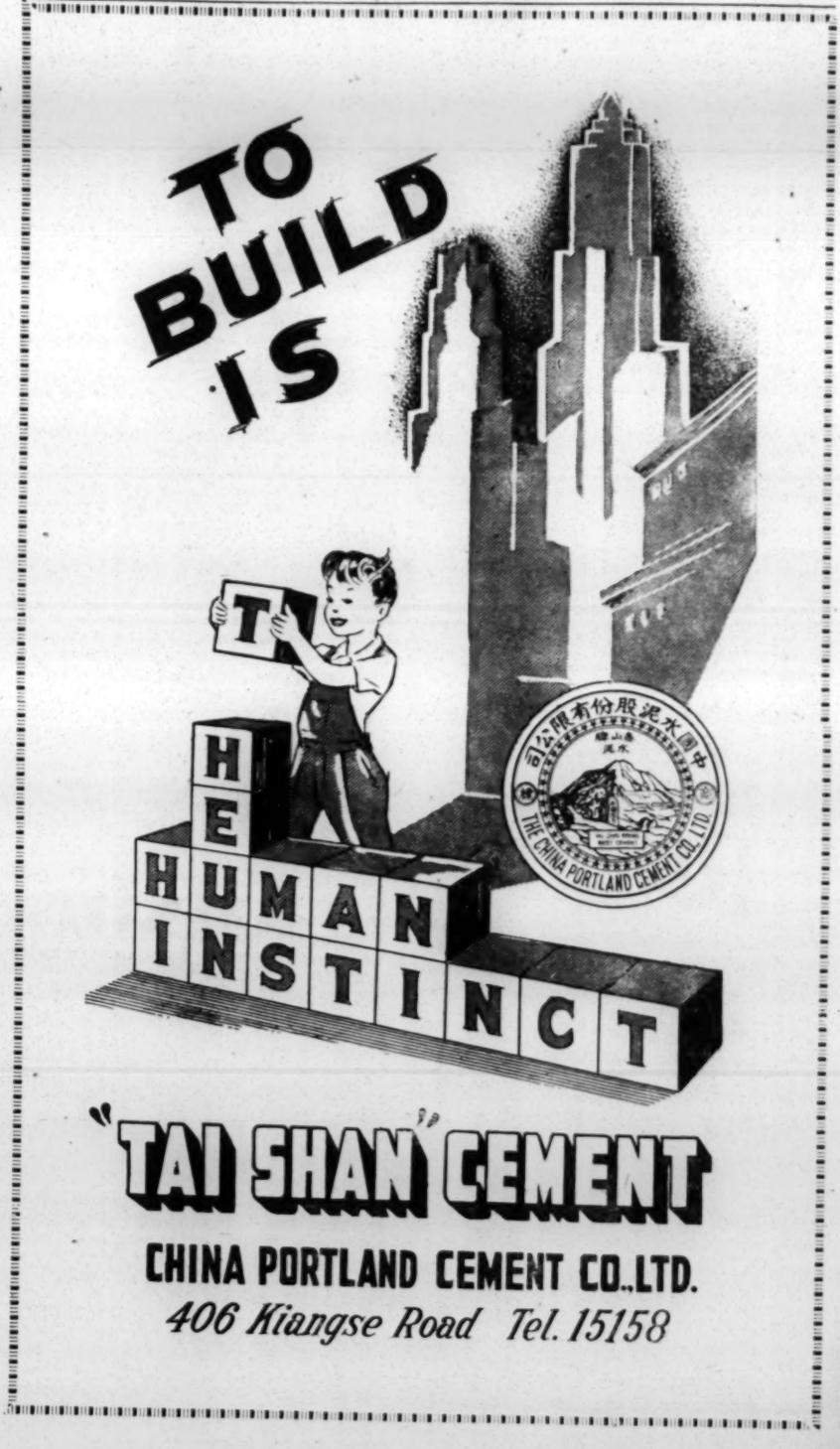
The *New China News Agency* military report claimed last week that 5000 men were lost by the Government in southwest Shantung, in their drive toward Chuancheng. These troops belonged to the 55th and 68th Divisions of the Government armies, the agency claimed. Of these, the report said, 3000 were taken prisoner while 2000 were killed.

A communique issued on November 2, from the Shansi-Hopei-Shantung-Honan region, increased the number of captured to 4000 men.

The Reds said that in North Kiangsu, the battle for Lienshui cost the Nationalists another 1000 men on October 31, according to a delayed report.

From Harbin, on November 3, the agency claimed that the entire Government 25th division was wiped out, with the divisional commander, Li Cheng-yi, his officers and about 6500 men taken prisoner. This reportedly occurred in the action around Antung, which the Reds termed "victory in Antung area."

Among other features of the civil war action throughout China, the Communist agency listed on November 7, the following: People's armed forces arriving in Hainan Island; Convoy of Nationalist forces ambushed by 8th Route Army in Central Jehol; Many strong points captured around Lunghai railway junction of Haichow.



NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Racial Prejudice

STRANGE FRUIT *by Lillian Smith. Published by Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1944. 250 pp., US$2.75. Reviewed by Marion Barney.*

NO discussion of the problem of race prejudice could have the vivid poignancy of this appeal in the form of a novel. Its theme is the hopelessly distorted relationship between white man and black in a small Southern community, and the stark horror to which it can lead.

A love affair between a colored girl and a white boy leads to the latter's murder and to the lynching of an innocent negro. The author is able to portray with amazing sympathy all of the characters—the whites with their inborn prejudices and fears; the blacks with their inborn discontent and fear. It is not the people themselves on either side who are to blame except as they perpetuate the dreadful traditions that bind both sides in an unnatural, uncomfortable and dangerous relationship.

The writer is capable of the most delicate or of the most dreadful descriptive passages. The following two quotations will give some idea of her remarkable range from the gentle to the terrible:

"You don't know why you stay in a place where you were born. How can you be sure! There're a thousand reasons why it's easier to stay than to go. 'Maxwell holds no good memories for a Negro.' You'd lied. A thousand good memories. *Name them, girl!* All right. I'll name them. Moss....trailing in your face when you're little....you'd make great pillows of it, flop deep down in them, feeling luxurious and rich. Oak trees you couldn't reach around. You'd try, and some other child would try and your finger tips would touch against rough bark and you and that other human being, separated by slow ancient years of giant growth, finger tips touching around a hundred years, would giggle, feeling you'd encircled, in some strange way, grown-up knowledge that children should not know ....Thickets of yellow jessamine....and violets....flycatchers in low marshy places, looking so pretty, spreading their yellow fingers through the grass, smelling so bad when you put your nose to them ....sand....everywhere sand——"

And in contrast, the following description of the lynching:

"Sam sat still.

"His revolver was in the pocket of the car. It would be easy to fight his way through to take a chance....if he couldn't make it, what matter? Lord God....what matter! He'd have tried....shown he had a little manhood....*You'll make it worse for the rest of us*....That's what they always say....*you'll turn it into a race riot*....that's what everybody tells you....Manhood's for powerful folks, you can't afford it, they mean.

"It was as still in the center there, a few hundred yards in front of him, as death. Death itself. You could feel it from here.

"A child whimpered, "Mommy, I'm hongry—I'm hongry," and pulled at his mother, whose face was turned toward the crowd.

"'Hush!' she said, not turning, 'hush! They're burning a nigger. Don't you want to see 'em burn a nigger?'

"A thin spiral of smoke could be seen now rising against the late-afternoon sky. A dog barked, another took up the cry, another, another, as if a great restlessness had entered into them and would not let them go."

Miss Smith is a master of the art of suggestion and of subjective description. It is amazing that so violent an issue can be presented without fanaticism

Indicter

TOP SECRET *by Ralph Ingersoll. Published by Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York, 1946. 373 pp., US$3.00 Reviewed by Urii Sdobnikov.*

RALPH Ingersoll, when he charged Field Marshal Viscount (Then Sir Bernard) Montgomery with wilfully distorting military facts in order to detract from the reputation of General Omar Bradley and American arms in France, foresaw the attempts which the Field Marshal has repeatedly made since the book was published. Only last September, Montgomery came out with a statement that his "delaying" tactics at Caen immediately after D-Day were designed to draw off German reserves while U.S. General Omar Bradley "smashed the weakened German lines to the West."

This is bluntly denied by Ingersoll, both in the book and later in PM, of which he until recently was editor. The above statement of the Field Marshal is ably decimated by Ingersoll, who shows that a count of German forces by battalions indicates that the German forces against Bradley were stronger than those which Montgomery was "pinning down."

On the whole, it is extremely fortunate for the unadulterated truth that a man of Ingersoll's journalistic abilities was present at the workings of the Normandy invasion and took active part in it. His book is so sincerely written that it is very difficult to suspect the author of wilful shuffling of the facts in favor of American arms.

The story begins about a year prior to D-Day. In this period a complicated and slightly confused clockwork of invasion was being wound up by planners like Ingersoll, to be released and roll on inexorably into the heart of Nazi Germany under such executives as Bradley.

If the story were told in its military nudity it would have been fascinating enough. With the political fig leaves supplied by Churchill and Montgomery, it is sensational.

It is most difficult to review *Top Secret* without mentioning Fred Eldridge's

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Wrath In Burma. The similarity of plot is so strong that either both authors have to be called liars, or the plain fact of British political machinations is underscored. There is no great conspiracy between the two writers, but their stories tally to such an extent as to make parts of a single whole.

Both books demonstrate that British politics during the last war were directed not to the speediest defeat of the "foul foe" but rather to maintain, preserve or secure, as the case may be, the Empire foothold. And by these machinations Vinegar Joe and Gentle Omar, raring to get at the enemy, were blocked and fenced in continually.

In what may be termed the summing up, after indicting Churchill, Montgomery and the British General Staff with intentional postponement of the Normandy invasion, with doing everything possible to enter Europe through the Balkans and "get there before the Russians," Ingersoll sounds a conciliatory note, attempting to find an excuse for their behavior. He ends up with saying that any other nation would have done the same, forgetting for the moment that American military leaders at that time were not thinking about footholds. The least convincing part of his story is the conclusion.

The average newspaper reader knows by now that the landing on the beaches of Normandy was successful, that it grew into an armored fist, that it spread into France, crossed the West Wall and entered Germany to join with the Russians on the Elbe. But what he may not know are the repeated attempts on the part of Montgomery and other British military leaders, to veil their own defeats in the field, to discredit Bradley and the American effort, and finally to secure the plaudits. Of this Ingersoll speaks convincingly.

The military reputation of Montgomery has been so successfully built up by the British press that it is almost an anticlimax to read of his defeats, blunderings and lack of victories after El Alamein. When Ingersoll tells of Montgomery's defeat at Caen, the debacle at Arnheim, and his hollow claim to leadership in the Ardennes victory, the Master's stature is cut by a number of cubits.

"Montgomery finally took Caen,—so tardily that to the watching Americans Stalin's cable of congratulations to Churchill seemed a masterpiece of irony. It simply said: "Congratulations on your brilliant victory at Caen."

Ingersoll handles irony aptly himself: he invariably calls Montgomery the Master when he lowers him into the depths of military setback.

A very revealing passage explains the prolonged stay of American forces in the Russian zone of the Elbe contrary to the Yalta agreement. Ingersoll asserts that Churchill personally called up Bradley and asked him to remain—and provide the British with bargaining space against the Russians.

The whole story adds up to one fact: As in war, so now in peace the British are trying to convince the Americans that it is in their interests to align themselves with the Empire against the Russians. According to Ingersoll, this policy was not very successful in war: simply because the war ended when it did. But he warns that in peace there are signs that this British policy is being successful. Ingersoll's story serves as the perfect background to Churchill's and Montgomery's proposals for a "union of English speaking peoples."

On the lighter side of the story is Ingersoll's appraisal of how conduct in war depicts the national character. He submits that the Americans fight a war very much as they play football—a breakthrough and a long sprint to the goal line. The Russians war as they play chess—foreseeing about 27 moves and then moving ruthlessly. The British fight according to cricket rules: steady bowling and steady batting, with occasional time off for tea.

As to the Germans, "they lost the war because war wasn't a game of any kind to them. They took war *too* seriously."

To the American commanders in the field it was more than a football game. After Montgomery's attempt to credit himself with the action at Ardennes, Bradley, Patton, Hodges and Simpson finally realized that to end the war speedily they had to conceal their plans from the British and almost literally to outwit Eisenhowers Supreme Headquarters, which was half British.

"They completely succeeded in both objectives," Ingersoll says, and won the war."

Despite Hell and High Levels is only a chapter in Top Secret, but when the reader gets through he feels that this should have been the name of the book itself. For this is exactly what occurred: the war ended when it did, much to the chagrin of a lot of people who wanted to get in through the Balkans.

"Oh, I'm sure you'd know the name. The heroine is rather promiscuous."

Correspondent

"DIARY OF A KRIEGIE," *by Edward W. Beattie Jr., Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York. Reviewed in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

TO see the rise of the Nazis and then to see their fall in 1945 was the privilege of very few non-Germans. But the author, a United Press correspondent, was in Germany before the war and was there as a prisoner of war (kriegie) for eight months. His diary, now put into book form, makes moderately interesting reading.

Heroic Tragedy

VOLTAIRE, DRYDEN AND HEROIC TRAGEDY *by Thurston Wheeler Russell. 178 pp. New York: Columbia University Press.* US$2.50. *Reviewed by T. L. in the New York Times.*

THE neoclassic theory of heroic tragedy was transmitted to the Restoration stage by Rapin, Le Bossu and Dacier among others and it greatly influenced the productions of Dryden. Mr. Russell has explored with scholarly care and an abundance of footnotes the literary relationship of the two men, emphasizing on the way, that in developing his own judgments and in writing his own plays, Voltaire had in mind the tragedies of the Restoration and Augustan age rather than those of the Elizabethans.

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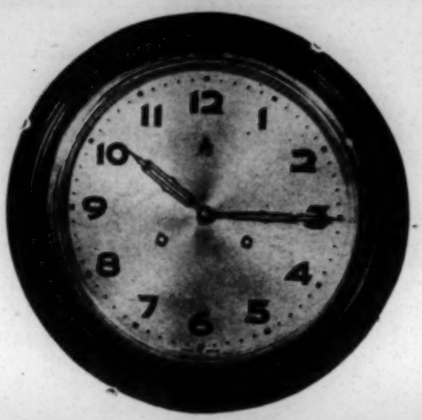

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京滬線 NANKING-SHANGHAI LINE
TIME TABLE

4	72	6	8	78	2	10	12	車次 TRAIN NO.	1	5	77	7	71	3	9	11
I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II N'king Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	I, II H'chow Excur Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.
7.00	8.30	9.00	11.00	12.30	13.30	21.50	23.00	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	14.45	16.25	17.10	19.30	21.35	22.45	6.35	8.00
		10.16	12.14	13.48		23.23		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D		15.24	16.05	18.15			5.28	
8.41	10.09	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	A	13.06	14.33	15.19	17.29	19.42	21.06	4.39	5.39
8.48	10.14	11.06	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	D 蘇州 SOOCHOW D A	12.59	14.19	15.09	17.21	19.34	20.58	4.32	5.19
9.36	11.05	11.54	13.55	15.25	16.14	1.22	2.08	A	12.11	13.24	14.10	16.27	18.45	20.10	3.39	4.26
9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	D 無錫 WUSIH D A	12.04	13.18		16.21		20.03	3.33	4.19
10.31		12.59	15.01		17.09	2.27	3.13	A	11.17	12.22		15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30
10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	D 常州 CHANGCHOW D A	11.06	12.09		15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20
11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	A		11.09		14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03
11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	D 丹陽 TANYANG D A		11.05		13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00
12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28		13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07
12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	D 西站 WEST D A	9.24	10.21		12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00
13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	A 南京 NANKING D	8.00	9.00		11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00

FARE LIST
(Note:—Fares for Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 71, & 72 not included.)

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI 上海							
KUNSHAN 崑山	52	2,800.	3,800.	1,400.	1,900.	700.	1,000.
SOOCHOW 蘇州	87	4,400.	5,400.	2,200.	2,700.	1,100.	1,400.
WUSIH 無錫	129	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW 常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG 丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST 鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING 南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

滬杭線 SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	車次 TRAIN NO.	92	42	2	68	26	22	62	94
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Throu.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	站名 STATIONS	I, II III Local Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Excur.	II, III, IV Ord.	I, II III Local Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	A	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	D 松江 SUNGKIANG D A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	A	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	D 嘉興 KASHING D A		8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	D 峽石 YEHZAH D		8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	A		7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	D 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG A		7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D		6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST
(Note:—Fares for Trains Nos. 1, 2, 21, & 22 not included.)

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI 上海							
SUNGKIANG 松江	45	2,400.	3,400.	1,200.	1,700.	600.	900.
KASHING 嘉興	99	4,800.	5,800.	2,400.	2,900.	1,200.	1,500.
YEHZAH 峽石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG 長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
HANGCHOW 杭州	190	9,200	11,100.	4,600.	5,600.	2,300.	2,800.

京滬區鉄路管理局
NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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